

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

May 1899

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

MAY 1899

OUR DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONGRESS.

ANDREW D. WHITE, Educator, Historian, and Diplomat—STANFORD NEWEL, a Typical Western Citizen—SETH LOW, Administrator—ALFRED T. MAHAN, Interpreter of Naval History—CAPT. WILLIAM CROZIER, Military Inventor and Expert—FREDERICK W. HOLLS, Lawyer and Political Scientist.

The Quarrel Between Norway and Sweden.

By JULIUS MORITZEN.

International Law in the War with Spain.

By JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

The San Francisco Charter.

By ALBERT SHAW.

Mayor Quincy, of Boston.

By GEORGE E. HOOKER.

Conventions and Other Gatherings of 1899.

LEADING ARTICLES.

The Steady Decline of War.
Stories of Admiral Dewey.
A New French Plan for the Invasion of England.
American Influence in China.
The Republic as a Colonizing Power.
The Three Americas' Railway.
Search for the Venezuelan Boundary.
The Paulist Fathers and Their Work.

EDITORIAL TOPICS.

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The Chicago Campaign.
Mayor Jones, of Toledo.
Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg.
Mr. Quay's Acquittal and Appointment.
Tammany Under Investigation.
The Jefferson Dinners.
In Cuba and Porto Rico.
The Samoan Fluddle.

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REAR ADMIRAL ALBERT KAUTZ.
(Commanding the American naval forces at Samoa.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XIX.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1899.

NO. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*American
City
Government.*

In the great towns of the United States there has been of late much to study and to observe. The path of municipal progress in America is not without its impediments and difficulties; but progress, nevertheless, is real and striking, as of course it must be if the nation is to keep its place in the van. Our cities are so large and have become so important relatively to the States in which they are situated that to abandon them to bad government and evil social conditions would be to poison the whole life, public and private, of our commonwealths and our republic. Henceforth, therefore, it will not do to say that we in America are successful in tasks of government and social organization except for failure to manage our cities well. The time has arrived when an exception of such magnitude would overthrow the general rule. Henceforth the government of our cities must be looked upon as a typical and representative matter; and if our democracies fail in the proper ordering of municipal life, they will not be adjudged successful in anything else.

*Boston
and
Mayor Quincy.*

For some years past it would seem that Boston has, among our larger cities, furnished the country with the best example of modern knowledge and ability applied to the conduct and development of the corporate life of a metropolitan city. Mayor Josiah Quincy has been singularly successful, and has earned the reputation of being the foremost practical expert in the science and art of municipal administration that we have in this country. His second term of office will expire at the end of the present year. It is reported that he will refuse to be a candidate for another term. The people of Boston ought to overrule that decision, for Mr. Quincy has begun a good many useful and practical innovations, which it is very desirable that he should protect and further develop until they are secure beyond all possible danger. Many other things that

Boston has done under Mayor Quincy's auspices have been more showy, but none in the end will have been proved more creditable and valuable than the establishment of the first real bureau of municipal statistics to be found in the United States. European cities find such bureaus exceedingly serviceable to all the departments of the administration. We publish elsewhere a very interesting sketch of Mayor Quincy and his municipal work, from the pen of an appreciative observer.

*The San
Francisco
Innovations.*

If Boston has set the best example among our larger cities in steady practical work along the lines of modern municipal progress, San Francisco, on the other side of our continental republic, has gone furthest and ventured most notably in adopting radical innovations in the plan of municipal organization. Elsewhere in this number of the Review we have explained the general nature of the new San Francisco charter which, after many years of discussion, has been ratified by the vote of the people of the city and agreed to by the Legislature. It exhibits a refreshing freedom from the useless and pernicious old system of "checks and balances" that has made the typical American city charter the very worst in the whole world. The most striking thing, however, in the new San Francisco arrangement is the manner in which the people themselves have reserved the opportunity to get directly at important questions, such as the extension or diminution of the range of public functions, and particularly such as the granting of franchises and privileges to private corporations. This charter not only provides for what is called the "referendum"—that is to say, for the referring of questions of popular interest to a direct vote of the people for acceptance or rejection—but it also provides for what is known as the "initiative," a method by which a certain percentage of the voters may of their own accord, by signing a

petition, cause a given subject to be referred for decision to the popular vote, such decision to be final, without the indorsement of the city council or mayor. Some of the "wise men of the East" will shake their heads gravely and tell us that they disapprove of all this. One or two newspapers, particularly, seem to exist for the purpose in part of sneering at all such propositions. But sneers hurt nobody, and the men that are wise in their own conceit are usually incapable of learning about anything that has happened within their own lifetime. People who are really wise will be delighted that San Francisco has decided to try these experiments of the referendum and the initiative, because it will give us all an opportunity to look on and to take note of the way those new methods of government will in a big town work. If they work well, the wisecracks and the men who sit in the seats of the scornful may be assured that we shall adopt those same methods in many another American city. The people are ready to learn.

Conditions in Chicago. Nobody could say in advance, of course, how the initiative and the referendum would work in Chicago, for example; but in view of the sort of experience that Chicago has had with city councils and State Legislatures during much of the time within the past ten years, there are plenty of men in that city who would welcome the chance to secure direct action of the people upon almost every question of considerable importance. It has not proved difficult in times past for corporations having millions upon millions to gain by securing the favor of the municipal authorities, to get absolute control of the board of aldermen. Last year certain notorious measures, which would have extended for half a century a series of monopoly transit franchises worth \$100,000,000, had secured the board of aldermen in the face of the most tremendous public opposition. Nothing saved Chicago but the interposition of the veto power of Mayor Carter H. Harrison. It is not for men at a distance to say that Chicago aldermen were bought by the street-railroad magnates as if they had been so many cattle—for men at a distance speak only by hearsay. But certainly it is true that no one in Chicago has any other opinion of the recent board of aldermen except that its attitude was due wholly and solely to bribery. If the extension of those franchises had been impossible without reference to a direct vote of the people of Chicago—as henceforth all such matters will be referred to the people of San Francisco—the situation would have been very different; for even the richest of our trolley traction magnates could scarcely hope to buy up a

majority of 400,000 voters, even with so heterogeneous a population as that of Chicago and with so huge a mass of non-English-speaking Bohemian, Polish, and other foreign laborers. It is indeed quite possible that scores of thousands of voters should be bribed. But under the existing ballot system, while not impossible, it is nevertheless comparatively difficult to manage these wholesale transactions in votes.

The Re-election of Mayor Harrison. The best the people of Chicago could do to show their opinion of the franchise question was to reelect the man who had put his veto in the way of the so-called Allen bills, and saved to a generation yet unborn the right of control over the great thoroughfares of a metropolis that will probably have, within fifty years, not 2,000,000, but 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people. Whatever the facts may be, it was the opinion in Chicago that if Carter Harrison had gone the way of the majority of the council, he might suddenly have found himself a man of much wealth. In any case, the people thought it worth while to reelect him. The Republican opposition to Mr. Harrison dwelt almost entirely upon questions connected with the police administration. They charged great laxity in the enforcement of the laws against gambling and disorderly houses, and declared that Chicago was running in a scandalously wide-open fashion. This indeed may have been largely true. Yet a majority of the staunchest Republican newspapers in Chicago believed under all the circumstances that Mr. Harrison was entitled to another term. It was a conspicuous fact that capitalists who had endeavored to filch away the people's valuable assets in the form of fifty-year franchises were strong supporters of the Republican candidate, Mr. Zina R. Carter. This does not of necessity prove anything against Mr. Carter, who is said to be a gentleman of excellent standing and reputation. The people, however, had the impression that they could make no mistake in supporting the man that the street-railroad magnates were opposing. They loved Carter Harrison for the enemies he had made. The election came on April 4. Mr. Harrison received 149,000 votes, Carter 107,000, and the third candidate, ex-Governor Altgeld, received 46,000. It had been supposed earlier in the campaign that the division of the Democrats into two fiercely rival factions, the one supporting Mayor Harrison and the other supporting Mr. Altgeld, would almost surely result in the election of Mr. Carter. Governor Altgeld was regarded as representing in the campaign the more advanced principles of the national Democratic platform of 1896, and particularly the

doctrine of municipal ownership and direct operation of public works as regards the city of Chicago. If Mr. Harrison had not been running, Mr. Altgeld would probably have been elected over the Republican candidate by a large majority. But whereas many citizens regarded the Altgeld position as rather extreme and *doctrinaire*, they were willing to vote for Harrison. With its electric-lighting plant for the illumination of the streets, Chicago is already engaged in a very large enterprise of direct municipal ownership and operation. It would be a marvelously interesting experiment if, on the expiration of the street-railroad franchises a few years hence, the Chicagoans should decide not to grant extensions on any terms, but should, on the other hand, purchase the trackage and permanent improvements at their actual value, and then lease the roads thus owned as municipal property to operating companies for periods not longer than ten or fifteen years. Such an agreement ought to be extremely lucrative to the city, and it certainly could not be disastrous. It would be a poor public financier indeed who could not, by such a leasing system, pay more money into the municipal treasury than by any scheme of franchise-granting that could ever be put into effect.

Some Notes Upon the Chicago Campaign. The Altgeld movement in the Chicago election had some characteristics that suggested the Henry George movement in the last New York City municipal campaign. Mr. George's movement was in reality intended to affect the national rather than the local political situation. In like manner the Altgeld movement represented a protest against the supposed understanding between Carter Harrison and Richard Croker with reference to the control of the national Democratic organization next year. The Altgeld programme, therefore, coupled "Municipal Ownership and the Chicago Platform" together. Carter Harrison's platform had avowedly devoted itself to local issues only. Mr. Altgeld's meetings were the most enthusiastic of any that were held in the city. It is significant of the new independence of the voters that almost 50,000 of them broke away from the regular Democratic ranks to support the independent Democratic ticket. It is equally significant that Republicans to the estimated number of 40,000 supported Carter Harrison in preference to Mr. Carter, the Republican candidate. Of the nine English dailies, the *Times-Herald*, *Record*, *Post*, *News*, and *Democrat* supported Harrison. The *Inter-Ocean* and *Tribune* were for Carter, and the *Republican Journal* and *Democratic Chronicle* did not take pronounced sides. The Altgeld movement had no

daily paper behind it, but issued a weekly called the *Municipal Ownership Bulletin*. A correspondent writing us from Chicago remarks, apropos of the newspaper situation, that this year, with an immense newspaper support, Mr. Harrison polled 8,000 less than a majority of all the votes; while two years ago, with every daily in the city against him with one minor exception, he rolled up a clear majority over all competitors. Our correspondent further remarks



MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON, OF CHICAGO.

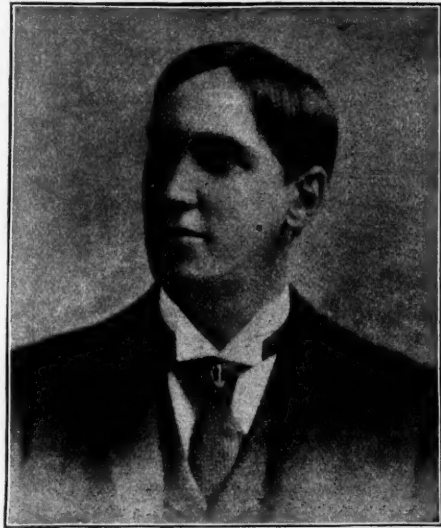
that the campaign disclosed three interesting results—namely: (1) the growth of independence and of attention to local issues; (2) the dominance of the street-railroad issue; and (3) the growth of sentiment in favor of municipal ownership. Nearly two-thirds of all the votes cast were against the Republican candidate, and our correspondent regards this as largely due to the belief that he, more than any of the others, represented the interests of the street-railroad corporations. Our correspondent holds that in all probability any practical proposition for municipal ownership and operation of the street railroads would to-day be approved by a popular vote in Chicago. It remains to be seen what position Mr. Harrison will take henceforth in view of this remarkable change that has come over the Chicago

community. Finally, our correspondent makes the following extremely interesting remarks upon another very important phase of the election—namely, the choice of members of the city council:

A word should be added about the new city council, though that subject be not of such wide interest. The marked and often unfortunate tendency to concentrate attention in a municipal campaign upon its conspicuous feature—namely, the election of a mayor—was again counter-balanced this spring by the Municipal Voter's League. Beginning with the campaign of 1896, this league has, by searching inquiries into the records of candidates for nomination and by discriminating indorsements of successful nominees, carried on a steady and effective effort to change the character of the city council. The result has been that by gradual increase the "honest minority," in a body of sixty-eight members has grown from 12 prior to 1896 to 40 at present; and the first fruits of this new "honest majority" has been realized in the non-partisan organization of the council committees, with ability and ascendancy for the first time in many years in the ascendancy. The campaign marks a distinct advance step in a slow but real progressive movement in local government.

*Mayor and
Council in
Minneapolis.*

This matter of the make-up of the council is, after all, in our American cities, of quite as much importance as the election of the mayor. And if our observation counts for anything, it is to the effect that the remarkable development of independent voting in municipal elections and of genuine local interest in municipal affairs are resulting almost everywhere in the country in the selection of stronger and better aldermanic bodies than one was accustomed to find a few years ago. The present situation in Minneapolis affords an instance worth citing. The mayor who took his seat at the beginning of the present year is Mr. James Gray, a young Democrat and well-known newspaper man, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a believer in straightforward and progressive methods. The people of Minneapolis at their last election failed to approve and adopt a new charter that had been carefully and conscientiously drawn by a charter commission. They were independent enough, however, to elect an unusually able council, in which a considerable majority of Republicans confront the Democratic mayor. The prospect has seemed to be, however, that there would be no serious difficulty in securing a reasonably harmonious administration, because the mayor and the leaders of the aldermanic body—who are good citizens first and Republicans afterward—seem to be able to come together on the ground of practical measures in the direction of sound and business-like reforms in the departments.



MAYOR JAMES GRAY, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

*Detroit and
the Street
Railroads.*

Detroit, under the masterful hand of Mayor Pingree, entered upon an entirely new era of municipal life and activity; and although Mr. Pingree is now governor and not mayor, he has abated not one jot of his absorbing interest in the affairs of his home town. His latest project has been the out-and-out purchase by the city of the street railroads. For that purpose enabling measures have been pushed through the Legislature and through the municipal council. As mayor, Mr. Pingree had waged a Titanic struggle against the street-railroad companies on questions of improved facilities, compensation to the public treasury, and reduced rates of fare; and his success as champion of the people against the corporations gave the average voter such confidence in him that without the use of any of the winning ways of experienced politicians, this straightforward manufacturer was able to keep behind him a popular support, irrespective of party, that enabled him to defy his powerful opponents.

*Municipal
Transit
in Prospect.*

The contemplated purchase by the city of Detroit of the street-railroad system is probably the most advanced step in the direction of what is known as the policy of "municipal ownership" that any American city has as yet taken. Governor Pingree, in answer to an inquiry, sends us the following statement in regard to the origin of the movement:

The movement originated in this way. A representative of the street railroads asked me if the city of Detroit

would entertain a proposition to acquire the street railroads at such a figure that the net earnings of the roads during the average life of the present franchises would pay for them. I told him that for my part and so far as I knew they would entertain such a proposition. The idea is to acquire the street railroads, subject to an indebtedness which the net earnings of the roads would liquidate in about sixteen years, the plan being to pay the interest on this indebtedness, and to set aside a sinking fund entirely from the net earnings which would retire the indebtedness within the given time. An act of the Legislature was accordingly passed giving the city authority to acquire the railroads and operate them, and under the provisions of that act the commission of three men, consisting of Elliott G. Stevenson, a prominent lawyer, Carl E. Schmidt, a prominent manufacturer, and myself, was appointed by the common council of Detroit to negotiate with the street-railroad companies. These negotiations are now in progress. The law provides that the credit of the city and the property of the city cannot be pledged to pay the indebtedness, but that the indebtedness must be secured only by the properties of the street railroads to be acquired by the city. A great deal of misinformation has been conveyed to the public through the columns of two of the local papers which are controlled by men who are opposed and always have been opposed to the principle of municipal ownership; but I notice from clippings published in other cities which have come to me that the public outside of the city of Detroit have not been very much misled by such misinformation.

*Provisions
of the Act.*

The act passed by the Legislature is very broad in its provisions, and it certainly deserves to rank with the new charter of San Francisco among the memorable municipal enactments of the past season. The act empowers the common council of Detroit to appoint three persons known as the "Detroit Street Railway Commission." Every two years one member goes out of office, and his successor for a term of six years is appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor. The commissioners may hold any other office at the same time except that of alderman. Under this provision Mr. Pingree is enabled to belong to the street-railroad commission while serving as governor of the State. Each commissioner executes a bond for \$250,000. The commission is authorized on its own discretion to acquire any or all of the street railroads within the city limits—or outside if entering the city—and they are further authorized to operate and maintain such street railroads exactly as if they were a board of directors of a street-railroad company. They may incur no obligations on behalf of the city, however, except such as are chargeable upon the street-railroad system and its appurtenances. This, of course, is as it should be. The commission will have full authority to issue street-railroad bonds precisely as any street-railroad company would issue them,

the property itself being the security; and thus such obligations will form no part of the general municipal indebtedness. The commission has unlimited authority with respect to the extension and development of the transit system and the purchase and management of everything in the way of land, buildings, machinery for power plants, and the like that may be needed. It has also full authority to fix the rates of fare, with the one proviso that it shall not charge passengers more than they are now charged by the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company. The common council has always the right to examine



HON. H. S. PINGREE.

the books and accounts of the commission, and the city comptroller is under obligation to make such an examination every three months and report the results to the common council. The commission itself is also obliged to make a yearly report to the council, containing a full statement of its receipts and expenditures and other matters of information as to the property and the business. The commission has unlimited authority with respect to the employment of managers, superintendents, and the entire force of men necessary to carry on the business. The only other limitation upon the commission is found in a clause which declares that it is "hereby expressly prohibited from granting or extending the life of any franchise under any of the powers conferred upon it by this act." A preceding clause declares that not only may the act not be construed as extending the life of the franchise of any existing companies, but it implies no franchise rights in case of the reversion of the property to the grantors or their successors. That is to say, if the Detroit Street Railway Commission should not be able to purchase

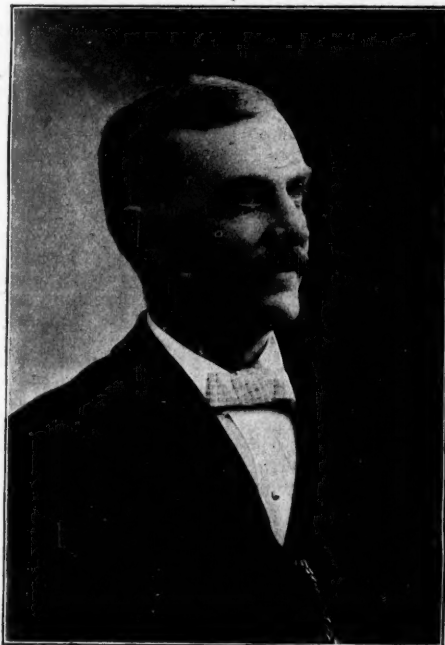
some particular line of street railroad now existing, the franchise would in any case revert to the city without any compensation to the company a few years hence at the end of the franchise period. Inasmuch as this measure is already written in the statutes of the State and has been acted upon by the Detroit council, which has named Governor Pingree, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Schmidt as the commissioners, there would seem to be no reasonable probability of anything happening to interfere with the actual carrying out of the programme. Thus we may expect at a very early period to see municipal transit tried in Detroit, as in Glasgow and some other foreign cities.

*Mayor Jones,
of
Toledo.* The city of Toledo, Ohio, has found its Pingree in the person of another manufacturer not previously identified

with politics, though now famous, by the name of Mr. Samuel M. Jones. Some two years ago, having made himself dear to his employees by his humane and considerate methods as an employer, and having shown himself in other relations to be of a highly altruistic disposition, Mr. Jones, at the time of a deadlock in the Republican city convention, emerged as a dark-horse candidate for the mayoralty. He was nominated, and after a very interesting and original campaign, enlivened in part by the singing of the songs which the candidate himself had composed for the occasion, he was triumphantly elected. His term of office was to end on the 8th day of last month, and he was a candidate for another term; but his party declined to give him the renomination. Mayor Jones had adopted pretty much the same policy in Toledo as respects the franchise monopolists that Mayor Pingree several years ago had adopted in Detroit. The interests affected, therefore, succeeded in preventing his renomination at the Republican convention. This, however, did not in the least dishearten the intrepid Mayor Jones. Though despised and rejected of monopolists and the local Republican machine, he knew that he was strong with the people. He simply ran again as an independent candidate, and, of course, was elected with *éclat*. The election occurred on April 3, and the votes for the three candidates, Republican, Democrat, and Jones, were in round figures respectively 4,000, 3,000, and 17,000.

*Significance
of the
Toledo Election.* The election in Toledo, as in many another municipal contest from one end of the country to the other, shows that the habit of independent voting is growing immensely, in spite of all efforts to conduct municipal campaigns under the auspices of

the great national political organizations. Mayor Jones, in response to a letter asking him to state what he considers to be the most important lesson to be derived from the election, writes as follows to the editor of this REVIEW:



MAYOR JONES, OF TOLEDO.

I think the important lesson of the recent election in this city is indication that the people are ready to emancipate themselves from the superstition and bigotry of pretended partisan hatred. I believe that the fact that 70 per cent. of a total of more than 24,000 votes were cast for the independent candidate shows that the people care nothing for the old slogan, "Stick to the party." That and that alone was the cry of both the Democratic and Republican political machines in this campaign. The partisan press sided with them to the utmost, resorting to the most villainous lies and infamous tactics in their vain attempt to hold the people in line to be made mere grist for the profit-gatherers' mill—that is, to be used as tools of the corporations. The failure of the political machines and partisan press is so overwhelming as to amount to ignominy; no other word expresses it. Up to the very last issue of their papers both parties confidently claimed the election, announcing to their readers that the "Jones forces were demoralized and scattered." It is a most striking illustration that no one knows so little about politics as politicians, and that the people are eagerly waiting for an opportunity to vote as people, as men, as brothers, having a common interest at stake, and to throw away the shallow mask of pretended partisan hatred that we have so long worn. You well understand that there are many limitations placed upon the cities of Ohio by State laws. These I confidently hope will be removed

to a very great extent by the next Legislature, and I believe that our city government will be ready to express the will of the people as far as they possibly can give us such reforms as are within our reach. The most conspicuous one that we stand in need of is the municipal ownership of a lighting plant; following that the manufacture of gas and the other reforms indicated in the summary of my message, which is herewith attached.

The inclosure to which Mayor Jones refers is his own summing up of his last message to the board of aldermen; and it represents so completely the practical programme for which almost three-quarters of the voters of Toledo deserted their regular party tickets and followed the lead of an independent candidate, that it is worth reprinting in full. It is as follows:

The establishment of a city plant for the manufacture of fuel gas.

The control and operation by the city of the electric lighting plant.

The establishment of civil service [merit system] in all departments of the municipality.

The enactment by the Legislature of laws that will give the city such a measure of home rule as will enable it to "bring out the best that is in its own people."

No grant or extension of franchises to private enterprise without the approval of the people.

The abandonment of the contract system on all public work, such as paving, sewers, etc.

The compilation and publication of the city directory by the municipality itself.

The establishment of kindergartens as part of the public-school system.

A larger appropriation for street improvement.

The sprinkling of the streets by the city itself.

The passage of the ordinance for the appointment of building inspector.

A larger appropriation for public parks.

An appropriation for music in the parks.

The establishment of playgrounds for the children.

The establishment of free public baths.

Improved facilities for those who market in Toledo.

The erection of a city building.

The uniting of all the people to the end that the Ohio Centennial may be made a grand success.

The revision of the city license laws.

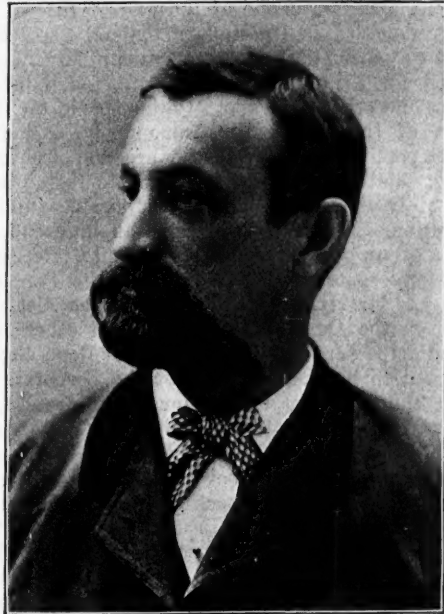
The repeal of the ordinance licensing employment agencies in Toledo.

The veto power to be abolished and the referendum to the people substituted in its place.

In the face of so overwhelming an indorsement as the citizens of Toledo gave to Mayor Jones and his programme, it would certainly seem likely that no obstacles could well prevent the carrying into effect of a number, at least, of the objects for which the mayor is working.

In the city of Cleveland the municipal contest was waged with extraordinary bitterness. Mayor Robert E. McKisson was a candidate for reelection, and the Democratic candidate was Mr. John H. Far-

ley. The Republican ticket in general prevailed by a considerable majority, but Mayor McKisson ran some 12,000 votes behind the rest of his ticket, and the Democratic candidate was elected by a majority of about 3,000. McKisson had against him the independent element, under the lead of the Municipal Association, which is a non-partisan body standing for good municipal government. This association made a careful investigation of the condition of the city and published a series of influential bulletins attacking at every point the methods of the existing régime. The reformers obtained what they regarded as reasonably satisfactory pledges from the Democratic candidate, Mr. Farley, and accordingly gave him their indorsement. The McKisson platform was favorable to municipal ownership; but too many other issues entered into the campaign to make that question really the determining one. The successful candidate is regarded



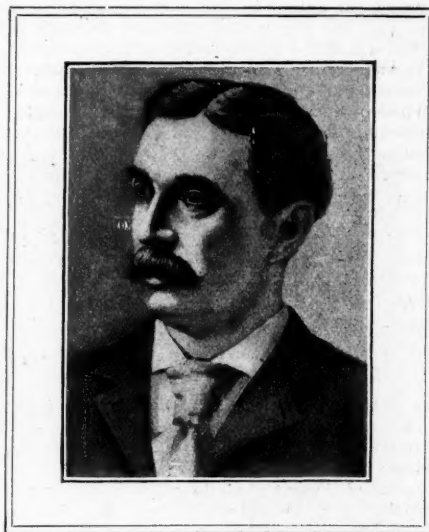
MAYOR JOHN H. FARLEY, OF CLEVELAND.

as extremely conservative and a believer in the old-fashioned spoils system of party rule, but thoroughly honest. The Republicans of Ohio are divided into two factions; and McKisson, with Senator Foraker, Governor Bushnell, and Mr. Kurtz, is one of the leaders of the wing that is always in opposition to Senator Hanna and the administration element. This factional situation, of course, played a considerable part in the Cleveland election. In Toledo the strongest opponents

*The Contest
in Cleveland.*

of the policy of Mayor Jones were not able to prove one word against his absolute honesty, fidelity, and public spirit as an official. If the reformers in Cleveland had given the Republican candidate there the same kind of personal indorsement that men of their class were giving to Mayor Jones in Toledo, there is much reason to suppose that on the issue of municipal ownership the Republicans would have swept Cleveland very much as the followers of Jones carried Toledo.

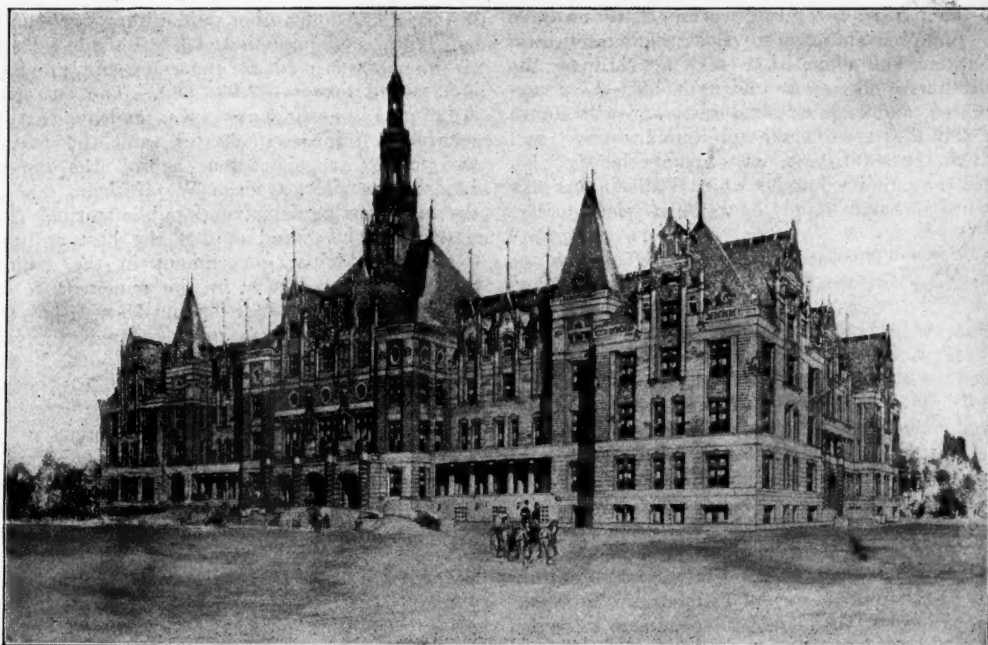
The "Public Ownership" Issue in Denver. In Denver a vigorously contested municipal campaign found four strong candidates in the field for the office of mayor, and they ran the race almost abreast to the very end. The candidate who had the indorsement of the Civic Federation and all the other bodies representing conspicuously the idea of non-partisan good government was the existing mayor, Mr. McMurray, on a platform taking very strong positions in favor of municipal ownership. Denver is one of the two or three important cities in the country where a private company owns the water supply; and McMurray stood for a municipal water plant, for reduced fares and other concessions to the people on the part of the street-railroad monopoly, and for some popular departures in the direction of cheaper gas and electric light. Mayor McMurray had certainly given Denver a most admirable administration. He was supported as an independent by a group of Good Government and Civic Federation organizations and also by the People's party. Mr. H. V. Johnson, who was elected, ran on the Democratic ticket. The other two candidates were W. L. Ames, Silver Republican, alleged to be the candidate of the corporations and the opponent of the municipal ownership ideas, and finally Mr. Russell Gates, a regular, or McKinley, Republican, and regarded from the Denver standpoint as above all a supporter of the gold standard. It happens that the Democratic platform was almost identical with the McMurray platform in making the questions of water, light, and transit the main issues. The consequence is that the supporters of Mayor McMurray acquiesced in the results of the election with good grace. The *Rocky Mountain News* declares that all the vote for Johnson, all of that for McMurray, and half of that for Gates, constituting more than three quarters of all the votes cast, may be regarded as "against corporation control of the city." It further states that all the supervisors and fourteen of the sixteen members of the board of aldermen are also pledged to municipal ownership. Thus Denver, almost as strongly as Detroit and Toledo, stands committed to a very advanced policy.



MAYOR H. V. JOHNSON, OF DENVER.

*St. Louis
Municipal
Affairs.*

In St. Louis there was in session for a number of weeks through the late winter and early spring a commission sent down from Jefferson City by the Democratic legislature of the State to "lexow" the Republican municipal administration. The Republican minority of the legislative committee succeeded in securing the investigation also of certain Democratic officials who are the local appointees in St. Louis of the Democratic governor—for example, the police board, the excise commissioner, and the coal-oil inspector. So far as the two political parties are concerned, a particularly well-informed gentleman of St. Louis informs us that honors (or, rather, dishonors) may be regarded as easy—that is to say, while some serious wrongs and malfeasances were found in a number of offices and several officials were indicted, the offenders seem to be about evenly distributed between the two parties. The investigation was undoubtedly intended to affect the municipal election of April 4, when members of the two legislative bodies that make up the school board and the municipal assembly were to be chosen. The assembly is composed of a small council, the members of which are elected on general ticket by the whole city, and a house of delegates, so called, which is a larger body elected from wards. Six vacancies in the upper house, or council, were to be filled, and the Republican nominees were all successful. The Republicans also elected 21 out of 28 members of the lower house. For the first time in the history of St. Louis the nominations



THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS.

were made, not by conventions, but by direct vote of the people in party primaries. This innovation is regarded in St. Louis as a great step in advance, and it will be worthy of the consideration of other communities. The public offices have now been removed from the old to the new city hall, which St. Louis has built without incurring a penny of debt out of annual installments appropriated from current taxation. The building is an excellent one and is very large, though it has cost only \$2,000,000.

*Philadelphia's
New Mayor
and the
Water Question.*

Nothing could be in greater contrast with the successful completion of this splendid city hall at St. Louis for \$2,000,000 than the experience of Philadelphia, where the city hall begun and occupied a great many years ago is still in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of commissioners which continues to spend every year a great sum, and which has now run the cost far beyond \$20,000,000, with every reason to suppose that they will find ways to keep themselves in office and spend several millions more before consenting to call the building finished. Whatever one may say about New York City under Tammany, Philadelphia must stand as the colossal type of corrupt administration, not only for the United States, but for the whole world.

There was a municipal election in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, but it did not greatly arouse the community. The Republican candidate, who won an easy victory, was Mr. Samuel H. Ashbridge, who was serving his sixth continuous term as coroner. Mr. Ashbridge's letter of acceptance was admirable, and his personal record was not deemed objectionable by the Municipal League, which stands in Philadelphia for genuine reform. The league did not regard the situation in Philadelphia as auspicious for a movement against the Republican machine. Any effort that might have been made would, in the view of the league, have been futile. Philadelphia during the past few months has been scourged by an epidemic of typhoid fever. This condition is said to be due altogether to the bad condition of the water supply. Citizens freely declare that the municipal water supply has been neglected by officials whose efforts ought to have been directed toward its improvement, because of a determined attempt on the part of private monopolists to persuade the local authorities to turn over the water works to be conducted as a private enterprise, just as a year or more ago a similar movement resulted in the turning over of the municipal gas works to a private company. Mr. Ashbridge, however, was sound on the water question. There is now an energetic disposition

on the part of the city government to improve the pumping stations, to check the wasteful use of water, and above all to take up seriously the question of filtration. Experts have been appointed, and some time within the present month of May they are to make a preliminary report, and within the next three months a comprehensive plan must be submitted under which Philadelphia may secure an ample supply of water of good quality.

*The
Pittsburg
Situation.* The fact is that in Philadelphia, as also in Pittsburg, the municipal elections were wholly subordinated to the remarkable political conditions that were disclosed in the protracted deadlock at Harrisburg over the election of a United States Senator. It was felt by the municipal reformers and independent voters in Pittsburg and Philadelphia that the best step in the direction of political reform that Pennsylvania could possibly take in the year 1899 would be the defeat of Mr. Quay for another term in the Senate. Now, it so happened that Mr. David Martin, known as the Republican boss of Philadelphia, and State Senator Flinn, one of the joint bosses of Pittsburg, were working as hard as they could to encompass the overthrow of Quay, with whom they had finally and completely broken. Inasmuch as the chief strength of the Republican machines of Philadelphia and Pittsburg were thus arrayed against the control of the State machine by Mr. Quay, it seems that the reformers reasoned from their own point of view that this was not a good year in which to oppose the two local machines. It is true that Mr. Magee, of Pittsburg, who is the senior member of the Magee-Flinn duumvirate, and who had for a long time been a bitter enemy of Quay, was now warmly supporting Quay for reelection. But there were also many people who believed that this was all arranged, in order that when the deadlock should finally break, it might be the easier for Mr. Magee to take Quay's place and attain the coveted seat in the United States Senate. The Pittsburg election occurred on February 22, and the Republican candidate, Mr. W. J. Diehl, was elected by a large majority. For several years past Mr. Diehl has been the secretary of the Wheeling Natural Gas Company, of which Mr. Flinn, the Pittsburg boss, is president and principal owner. Personally the new mayor is very highly spoken of, even by those who are thoroughly opposed to the rule of the city by those whom he represents. State Senator Magee and his close political associate, Senator Flinn, are the most prominent representatives of large Pittsburg enterprises in the nature of street railroads and other franchise-holding monopolies.

*Pittsburg
Improvements.*

Among other public improvements in contemplation at Pittsburg is a filtration plant for the water supply, which is expected to cost \$3,000,000. The best citizens of Pittsburg have been endeavoring to secure an improved charter, and the matter was under consideration before the recent Legislature. Mr. George W. Guthrie, one of the most distinguished and public-spirited citizens of Pittsburg and one of the best authorities on municipal government in the United States, was very active in the endeavor to do away with certain objectionable features of the present charter and to introduce a better system. It is said that there is now in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg a population of about 600,000; and the town is growing steadily. The library and free institute at Pittsburg upon which Mr. Andrew Carnegie has already spent perhaps \$5,000,000 is just now fortunate in the receipt from that same princely giver of another benefaction amounting to almost \$2,000,000. It is said that Mr. Carnegie's plans contemplate still further gifts in future years as this wonderful educational establishment grows to the point of needing enlarged buildings and further appliances.

*Mr. Quay
and the
Senatorship.*

The indictment found against Senator Quay several months ago, to which reference was made in our number for November, came to trial on April 10 at Philadelphia. The object was to show that during a period of years through Mr. Quay's political influence very large sums of State money had been deposited for his personal use in the People's Bank, which failed last year. The failure was immediately followed by the suicide of the cashier. The accusation was that the State money turned over to this bank as a favored place of deposit was used by Mr. Quay and the late cashier in joint secret speculation in stocks, without payment of interest to the State. The prosecution had completed its case on the 19th, and the defense was expected to begin its testimony on the 20th. Mr. Quay and his friends had insisted that the whole affair was a move on the part of his political adversaries in their attempt to defeat his reelection to the Senate. His followers had clung to him with amazing tenacity through more than three long months of ineffective balloting at Harrisburg. At length, on April 18, State Senator Magee, of Pittsburg, withdrew his support from Quay and carried with him some fourteen votes, with the professed object of electing Mr. B. F. Jones before the expiration of the session of the Legislature on April 20. But there still remained at Mr. Quay's back a

solid phalanx of 93 votes, while Democrats to the number of 85 remained faithful to their own candidate, Jenks. At the last ballot, on the 19th, the vote stood: Quay, 93; Jenks, 85; Jones, 69. The Legislature adjourned on Thursday, with the understanding that Pennsylvania would have only one representative, Mr. Penrose, in the Senate during the next two years, unless the governor should call an extra session of the Legislature for the sake of endeavoring to fill the vacant seat.



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HON. MATTHEW S. QUAY.

Acquittal and Appointment. To the surprise of the public, the attorneys for Mr. Quay, after taking a day for consultation, decided to make no defense at all, but to allow the case to go at once to the jury. It was submitted to the jury at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of April 20, the day of the adjournment of the Legislature. The jury was out all night, and at 11 o'clock the following forenoon the verdict was brought in, declaring that Matthew Stanley Quay was not guilty of the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the State of Pennsylvania deposited in the People's Bank. Mr. Quay was present, and his friends created a scene of enthusiastic excitement. To cap the climax, Governor Stone immediately appointed Mr. Quay

United States Senator until the regular legislative session of 1901. It does not follow, of course, that Mr. Quay will be permitted to take the seat. The Senate has on several occasions established the precedent that when the Legislature has had due opportunity to fill a vacancy and has failed to do so, an appointment by the governor will not be recognized. It is, of course, possible that the Senate may reverse its own ruling, in which case not only would Mr. Quay be seated, but also appointees to be made by the governors of Delaware, Utah, and California.

Metropolitan Issues at Albany. When the new charter for the Greater New York was adopted, it was the confident prediction of its makers and advocates that its result would be to transfer the consideration of vital municipal matters from the State Legislature at Albany to the two-chambered municipal assembly in the metropolis. It was the equally confident prediction of this magazine that nothing of the kind would result. The past winter and spring have been extremely lively ones in the discussion of all sorts of matters of importance affecting the metropolis, but not a single one of these discussions that have taken the attention of the community has been carried on in the municipal council. They have all gone straight to the Legislature at Albany. Out of a great number, perhaps the four most important ones have been (1) the measure to reorganize the police system of New York under a single head, doing away with the existing bipartisan board of four police commissioners; (2) the struggle to prevent the occupation of Amsterdam Avenue, one of the great thoroughfares of the city, by two rival double-track electric street railroads; (3) the bill to permit the Astoria Gas Company to enter the city by way of a tunnel from Long Island and thus do business in the metropolis; and (4) a measure changing the powers of the rapid transit commissioners in such a way as to enable them to confer upon a private company a perpetual franchise for the construction and operation of the long-proposed underground rapid transit railroad, if they should so choose. Other subjects of great importance before the Legislature had to do with the revision of the laws regulating the construction of buildings, particularly of tenement-house buildings in New York City; with a closer factory inspection, and virtual abolition of the worst evils of the sweat-shop system; and with a radical change in the system of taxation, for the sake of reaching the untaxed but immensely lucrative franchises of the street railroad, gas, and other municipal monopolies. As the net outcome of the legislative work, the seemingly inevitable double trolley system on Amster-

dam Avenue will be prevented. Through the arbitrament of Governor Roosevelt, a plan has been adopted which will result either in the joint use of tracks by the two companies or else in the withdrawal of one of the companies from the avenue on equitable terms.

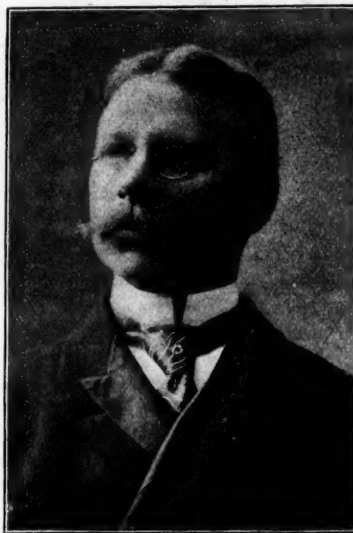
*The
Underground
Road.*

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which now operates a major part of the surface lines of New York, and which in many ways has shown itself very enterprising and responsible, had made a proposition to the rapid transit commissioners which they seemed inclined to accept. The trouble with the proposition was that it sacrificed the next generation to the convenience of the present one. The proposition provided for the immediate construction of the underground road, which would be operated, under a system of transfers, in connection with the surface lines. The company proposed to give the city an extremely small percentage on the gross earnings, with no increase based upon the growth of business in the future, and it demanded as an absolute condition that its franchise should be perpetual. So firm has been the opposition of thoughtful elements in the community to the granting of such a franchise that the Metropolitan Company has withdrawn its proposal. The governor himself had at length given it to be understood that he could not sign a bill that did not limit the franchise to a term of years. The people of the city of New York have once nad the question submitted to them, and they then decided at a popular election in favor of the construction of the underground road with municipal money. The rapid transit commissioners have steadfastly preferred this method, but have been opposed at every step by obstacles raised by politicians who, in turn, were the instrument of private corporations. Under all the circumstances, there seems to be no proper way in New York by which this great improvement can be carried out except by the use of municipal funds. The objections that have been raised are of such a nature that they can be overcome; and there are signs that the community will express itself so unmistakably that politicians and selfish private interests will be compelled to yield.

*Tammany
Under
Investigation.*

The proposed legislation for the reform of the police system was obstinately resisted by a small majority of the State Senate consisting of the Democrats under the general control of Tammany Hall and a handful of Republicans who, for some reason, were allied with the same interests. In like manner other desirable legislation that had re-

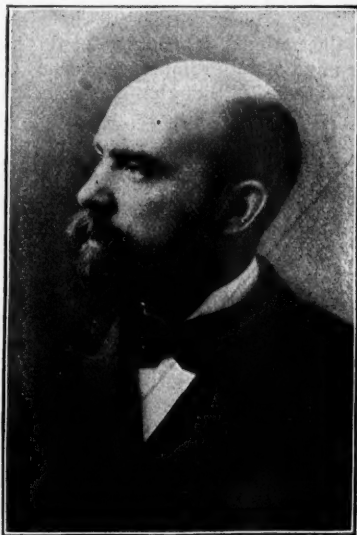
ceived the Republican stamp was deadlocked in the Senate. Such was the state of affairs when, without warning, there was introduced a resolution for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the present Tammany administration of New York City. It was stoutly alleged that this was a mere device to frighten the Tammany Democrats into withdrawing their opposition to pending measures at Albany. Nevertheless, the resolution was promptly adopted and a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert Mazet, a young Republican member of the Assembly from New York, who was chairman of the committee on the affairs of cities. The commission selected Mr. Frank Moss as its principal counsel. Thus Mr. Moss occupies the same position with respect to this inquiry that Mr. Goff occupied when the committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Lexow investigated the Tammany administration five years ago. The work of the Mazet commission began on April 8. One of the first witnesses called was Mr. Richard Croker, and another was his right-hand man in the Tammany conduct of municipal affairs, Mr. John F. Carroll. Mr.



CHAIRMAN MAZET.

Croker proved an unwilling witness, and at times a defiant one; nevertheless, his statements and admissions were highly instructive, and his testimony has been commented upon from one end of the land to the other. There was no attempt on his part to deny the fact that his personal influence absolutely dominates New York City, and that money-making is his constant object in

politics. So far as the investigation had proceeded when these comments were written, its principal results seemed likely to be of an educational sort. The people of a great metropolis like New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago must gradually acquire familiarity with the methods by which they are governed, through



MR. FRANK MOSS.

agitation, investigation, and endless publicity. Mr. Moss, who is more conspicuous than any one else in the conduct of the investigation, is a man of the highest and most incorruptible character, and was for many years the legal representative of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, now commonly known as "Dr. Parkhurst's Society." When Mr. Roosevelt retired from the presidency of the police board under Mayor Strong to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy, it was Mr. Moss who was appointed to fill the unexpired remainder of the term. He was already exceptionally familiar with police affairs and conditions, and his brief service as president of the police board in 1897 was improved by him to the utmost in completing his knowledge and grasp of local affairs. This grasp causes him to be the dread of those evil-doers who make their living by virtue of corrupt municipal conditions. Dr. Parkhurst and some others refused to aid the Mazet inquiry because they doubted its motives and looked upon it as mainly a partisan device. But in its very opening days it had justified itself by the way in which it had helped the community to understand the new kind of "business politics."

*The
Jefferson
Dinners*

The remarkable series of so-called "Jefferson" dinners given in New York on or somewhere near the date of the anniversary of the birth of the eminent author of the Declaration of Independence had, after all, extremely little to do with the reputed founder of the Democratic party. Nobody knows where Thomas Jefferson would stand in politics if he were with us to-day. Certainly no factors in our contemporary politics are more essentially antagonistic to one another in their sentiments and principles than some of the various groups that met last month in the name of Jefferson and arrogated to themselves the principles of the only genuine and simon-pure Jeffersonian democracy. The dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club was no innovation, for this organization has celebrated Jefferson Day for a good many years past. Its assemblage this year was unostentatious, but was characterized by enthusiasm, sincerity, and great oratorical ability. This group of Jeffersonians did not in the least relish the idea that Mr. Richard Croker's Democratic Club should suddenly take up the cult of the Sage of Monticello, and should illustrate Jeffersonian simplicity by a many-course dinner at \$10 a plate. It was a dismal and dreary affair, for all its attempt at magnificence; and its speaking was neither by men of great note, nor was it marked by anything but dullness and rather scandalous inattention. An attempt was made on this occasion to launch a Presidential boom for Mr. Augustus Van Wyck, Mr. Croker's defeated candidate for the gov-



MR. CROKER IN THE WITNESS CHAIR.

("If you can prove that I took a dollar of this city's money you can cut off this arm.")

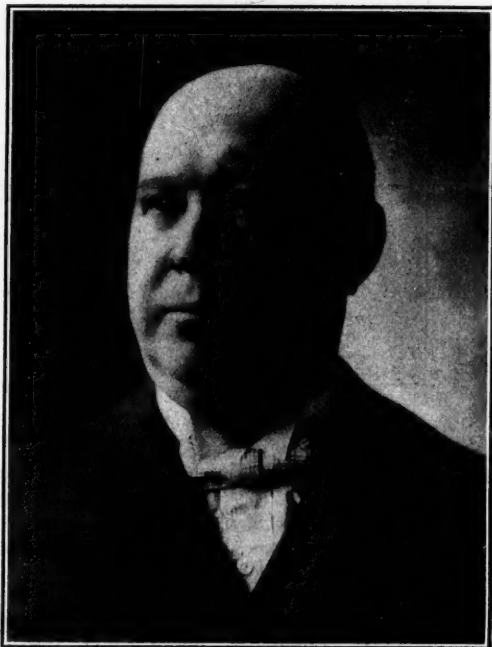
ernorship of New York last fall. Mr. Bryan's widely published refusal to attend the Croker dinner had led immediately to steps for the organization of a one-dollar Jefferson dinner that should have Mr. Bryan as its special guest of honor. Subsequently a difference arose in the committee that had charge of this dinner over the question whether or not the occasion should be avowedly in the interest of the Chicago platform and Mr. Bryan's candidacy—a difference which threatened to become acute but was happily settled by the decision to hold two dinners, the one on the evening of April 15 and the other on the evening of April 19. The first of these was distinctly a Bryan political dinner. About 2,500 men sat down at the tables in the Grand Central Palace. The occasion was one great ovation to Mr. Bryan. The Mazet inquiry was very considerably humiliating to Mr. Croker and hurting his prestige; and thus it was that the invasion of Mr. Bryan came at a particularly auspicious time for the friends of the Western leader. Among the speakers at this dinner, besides Mr. Bryan, were Hon. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, Dr. John Clark Ridpath, Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky, and Mr. Towne, of Minnesota.

The other "dollar dinner," on the night of the 19th, was under the chairmanship of Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine. Its keynote was social and industrial reform, and the speaking gave especial prominence to what is perhaps the most popular and significant movement of the day in the United States—namely, the demand for the direct municipal control of public services and utilities in our great towns. Mayor Jones, of Toledo, fresh from his amazing victory over the candidates of both leading parties, set the standard of speaking by a speech of great ardor and magnetism. Other speakers besides Mr. Bryan were Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn and Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis. The real significance of these Jeffersonian dinners (a good many more of them were held than we have mentioned) lies in the fact that they were intended to help shape the battle lines for the Presidential contest of next year. Nobody can make accurate predictions about a situation that is shifting and developing so rapidly; but at least it is plain that a certain tide of enthusiasm that swept up from the West and South and nominated Mr. Bryan last year—in spite of the opposition of the old wheel-horses of the Democracy like Senator Gorman, Mr. Hill, and the rest—will not have spent itself before the conventions of the year 1900. Whether or not the silver

question should keep its relative prominence in the Democratic platform, there will be backing enough for the views and doctrines known as "Bryanism" or "Altgeldism" to keep full control of the Democratic national organization.

Mr. Reed
to Leave
Congress.

With the final adjournment of the Fifty-fifth Congress on March 4, it was to be supposed that for a few months the national legislature would not be a topic of immediate prominence. The Republicans had an assured, though not a large, majority, in the Fifty-sixth Congress, which is to meet



HON. THOMAS B. REED.

next December, and it was morally certain that the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, would be reelected Speaker without serious opposition. In the middle of April, however, the political world was set agog by the news that Mr. Reed had finally determined to resign his seat in Congress and retire from politics in order to become a member of a law firm in New York City under circumstances which gave him the assurance of a very large income. Mr. Reed will be sixty years of age in October. He graduated at Bowdoin College in his twenty-first year, began to practice law at Portland four or five years later, and before he was thirty years of age he had fairly entered upon a career of honorable public office

that ends only with his voluntary retirement to private life. He was in the State Legislature for three years, then was attorney-general of Maine for the following three, after which he was city solicitor of Portland for four years, until 1877. At that time he entered Congress, where he has remained ever since. If he had concluded to serve through the term for which he was elected last fall, he would have been in the House of Representatives for twenty-four consecutive years. The general opinion of his probity and ability as Speaker of the House was expressed by us last month. It is the prevailing report that Mr. Reed's retirement is due to the feeling that he owes it to his family to make some money. There are men, some of whom the *Mazet* inquiry in New York has brought to light, who grow rich through their connection with politics, but who could not earn very much money by legitimate private effort. Mr. Reed is of exactly the opposite sort. While in public office he has given his energy to public affairs, although at any time—by considering his pocket-book first and his constituents and his country afterward—he could have entered the path that leads to riches. It is far too early to write biographies of Mr. Reed as yet, however, for although he is approaching sixty, he retains the vigor, appearance, and elasticity of youth, and after a few years the country may be fortunate enough to secure his services again. It is needless to add that there has been much discussion already of the question who shall secure the Republican caucus choice for the Speakership next December. Among the names most frequently mentioned are two members from New York, two from Illinois, and two from Iowa.

*At Peace
with
Spain.*

It is pleasant to have the war with Spain ended in the technical sense by the exchange of ratifications of the treaty. This occurred at Washington on April 11. Spain was represented by the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon. The ceremony took place at the White House in the presence of President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet. The American copy of the treaty was plainly but handsomely bound in dark blue morocco, having been carefully engrossed. While President McKinley handed this to M. Cambon, that gentleman delivered to the President the Spanish copy, very elaborately bound, ornamented, and incased. President McKinley at once issued a proclamation which recited the whole treaty document, and presented the facts as to the exchange of ratifications, in order that the agreement, having thus been made public, might be "observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and

the citizens thereof." We are to be represented at Madrid by the Hon. Bellamy Storer, who has for some time past been our minister at Brussels. Mr. Storer is a very well-known citizen of Cincinnati, a man of wealth and attainments, who served in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. His transfer to Madrid will be regarded as a promotion in the diplomatic service. He will be succeeded at Brussels by Mr. Law-



HON. BELLAMY STORER.
(Our new minister to Spain.)

rence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, now minister to Portugal. The new Spanish minister at Washington will be the Duke of Arcos, who was at one time connected with the Spanish legation in this country and who married an American girl. Subsequently he was Spanish minister to Mexico, and has for some time past been under secretary in the Foreign Office at Madrid. His place in that office will be taken by Señor Dupuy de Lome, whom he succeeds at Washington. The \$20,000,000 which the United States agreed to pay Spain by way of compensation for Spanish improvements in the Philippines was duly placed to the credit of Spain last month at the United States Sub Treasury in New York.

In the Philippines. The Philippine situation has continued to be the leading topic of serious discussion in this country, with no point of absolute unanimity except the fervent hope and prayer that the pending warfare between the United States troops and the natives may come to a speedy end. Meanwhile, there has been nothing of immediate moment that argument and controversy could accomplish here at home. Wise people have understood that for the present there was nothing to do but trust to the wisdom of those who have the affair in hand and who are doing their very best. Admiral Dewey, General Otis, and President Schurman are the three men that stand charged with the work of securing Philippine pacification. They have in times past earned the reputation of being wise men. We must now leave a critical situation in their hands. Since our last number went to press the American troops have made an easy capture of Malolos, which was the capital of the so-called republic of the Tagals. Aguinaldo's followers fled at the approach of our army. Operations have since been conducted in the general vicinity of Malolos. We have had some unfortunate losses of brave men, and the whole affair is painful and disheartening. None the less, it is not the proper time to find fault.

A Better Outlook. There is at least some ground for the belief that the insurgents are very tired of their perfectly futile and hopeless opposition to the United States. Their movement is in no sense an intelligent and high-minded effort to carry out a cherished plan for liberty and independence. Just as soon as the Philippine people can be made to understand what the presence of the United States signifies, they will be very happy to accept American oversight and protection. President Schurman and his fellow commissioners have issued a conciliatory proclamation to the people, and copies of it have been scattered broadcast throughout the archipelago. Reports from islands other than Luzon are rather encouraging. Our volunteers in the Philippines are about to come home, and a number of regiments of the regular troops are to be sent out to replace them. It has not yet been decided whether or not it will be necessary for the President to issue a call for the enlistment of any of the thirty-five thousand additional volunteers that the compromise army bill of the last session permits him to raise if he finds it advisable. A more detailed statement of events in the Philippines during the past month will be found in our Record of Current Events.

In Cuba. A leading topic in Cuba has been the acceptance of the \$3,000,000 fund and the preliminary steps for its distribution among the impatient Cuban soldiers. About 40,000 names, it now seems to be understood, will bear the test of inquiry as belonging to the genuine Cuban army after the exclusion of mere camp followers and of the numerous men who have been enrolled since the conclusion of the war. This would mean an average of only about \$75 to each soldier. That, of course, is better than nothing, but it will not go far toward reestablishing these men in their homes and in the pursuits of civil life. Our views on this subject have been expressed at length more than once, and we have found no occasion to change them. Gradually the administration of Cuba becomes more orderly. American volunteers have been coming home, regiment after regiment, with the result of leaving in Cuba a greatly diminished army. Our military departments have been consolidated to some extent, with the result, for instance, of giving Gen. Fitzhugh Lee command over a considerably enlarged territory at the west end of the island.

In Porto Rico. Owing to the result of old wounds, and the impairment of his strength through assiduous service, Gen. Guy V. Henry has been obliged to give up the military governorship of Porto Rico. It is understood that his successor is to be Gen. George W. Davis, who has been serving on what is commonly known as the "beef inquiry." Porto Rico is not in a very happy condition. The people are entirely ready to do homage to the Stars and Stripes, but they find their industries prostrated, their old markets in Cuba and Spain no longer available, and no new market for their crops as yet discovered. Although we have annexed Porto Rico, we enforce against her our high tariff exactly as if she belonged to the French or British West Indies. Our zealous representatives of education and religion are trying hard to establish schools and protestant churches in Porto Rico; but they will have better success after economic and political conditions are remedied. The one short and easy way to improve the economic conditions is to bring Porto Rico within our commercial pale. It would not be practicable to extend the tariff system of the United States to the Philippines; but there is certainly much to be said in favoring of giving Porto Rico the benefit of commercial as well as political annexation. The sooner some form of civil administration is set up, by the side of the military government, the better it will be for everybody.

The Spanish Elections.

The Spanish parliamentary elections following the recent change of ministry were held on Sunday, the 16th. Nothing could throw a stronger light upon Spanish characteristics than the announcement cabled this country the following day that the vote in Madrid had been exceedingly light, owing to the absorbing interest in an unusually popular bull-fight. Elections are always held on Sunday in Spain and so are the bull-fights; and the less important things must give way to that which really claims the national attention. There was never a time during the Spanish-American War, if some fairly reliable testimony may be accepted, when the people of Madrid and the other large Spanish towns as a whole were not more interested in the bull-fights than in the course of the naval and military struggle. A nation in that condition has no right to hold sovereignty over outlying peoples such as the Cubans and the Filipinos. Spain will have to grapple seriously with reforms at home or else sink to a still lower place among the nations. It was to be taken for granted, as a matter of course, that the elections would be favorable to the new ministry, the election machinery being in the hands of the government of the day.

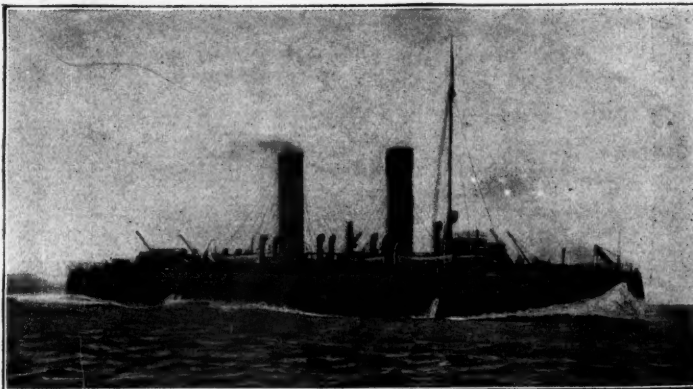
Activity of Russia.

Russia is much in evidence in these days, first, because of the prominence given to that country by the Czar's call for the peace conference, and, second, through reports of activity and progress in various fields of enterprise. The great Trans-Siberian Railway is pressing steadily onward toward its goal, and the Russians are making themselves masters in Manchuria and the northern provinces of Mongolia and of China. While they have been



VICE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.
(Inventor of an ice-breaking steamer.)

staking almost everything upon the acquisition of a seaport and railroad terminus on the Pacific below the line of heavy ice that has always closed Vladivostok and the Siberian harbors, one of their enterprising naval leaders has been hard at work inventing a way to open ice-bound harbors by mechanical means. St. Petersburg heretofore has been shut off from sea traffic during several winter months, like Duluth and other of our great lake ports, by the ice that forms on the Neva. Admiral Makaroff, who has long been experimenting with ice-breaking steamers, has at length invented a huge piece of naval construction that accomplishes the desired end. It plows its way with remarkable rapidity through solid ice, leaving behind a broad channel in which other vessels may safely navigate. This invention will not greatly diminish the Russian zeal for the China Sea and the purpose to maintain Port Arthur as a great Russian maritime rendezvous and railroad terminus; but along thousands of miles of frozen coast-line on the Baltic, the North Pacific, and the Arctic Ocean there will be am-



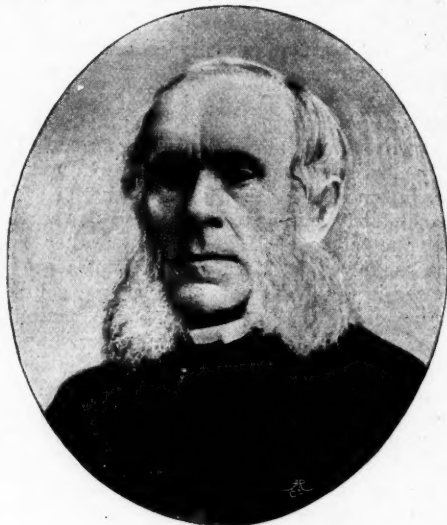
THE ICE-BREAKER "ERMAK."
(Built for the Russian Government on Admiral Makaroff's plans.)

ple opportunity to use Makaroff's ice-breakers. Several American ports on the great lakes and on rivers like the St. Lawrence might find it to their advantage to look into this Russian invention, with a practical object in view.

*The Czar's
Conference.*

The Czar's peace conference, which will assemble on or about May 18 at The Hague, is to be presided over, according to general understanding, by M. de Staal, who heads the Russian delegation. This veteran statesman and diplomat is the Russian ambassador at London. Another famous Russian who will participate in the conference is Professor Martaens, perhaps the greatest living authority on international law. Professor Martaens, it will be remembered, is the fifth member of the Venezuela boundary arbitration commission, the other four members consisting of two American and two English judges. This Venezuela board was to have met at Paris on the 25th of the present month; but it is now announced that its meeting will be postponed for a number of weeks in order to enable Professor Martaens to join in the conference at The Hague. The British delegation at the conference is to be headed by Sir Julian Pauncefoot, for a number of years past the ambassador of Great Britain at Washington. The head of the French group will be M. Leon Bourgeois, formerly a prime minister of France and one of the most eminent and scholarly of contemporary French statesmen. Count Munster is named as the

principal delegate from Germany. Another prominent member of the German deputation found his appointment rather severely criticised in Russia and elsewhere by reason of recent



M. DE STAAL.

(Who will preside at the Czar's conference.)

articles in which he has shown himself a very pronounced defender of militarism and a skeptical critic of precisely the kind of reforms belief in which has inspired the call for the conference.



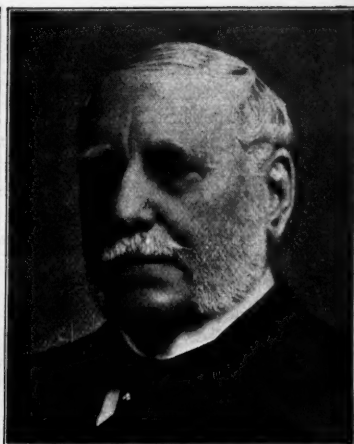
PALACE HUISTEN BOSCH, WHERE THE PEACE CONFERENCE IS TO MEET.



COUNT MUNSTER.



M. LEON BOURGEOIS.



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOOT.

This German is Professor Stengel. After the assembling of the conference, which will unquestionably be a body of great eminence and learning, we shall doubtless find occasion to publish a much more extended list of the members. Elsewhere we comment *in extenso* upon the members of the American delegation headed by Hon. Andrew D. White. Our delegates will do well to present at the conference certain advanced American doctrines of international law, such as the proposed immunity of private property at sea in time of war. Professor Moore, by the way, who was secretary and counsel to our peace commissioners at Paris, contributes to this number of the REVIEW a valuable article upon international law principles as tested and illustrated in the recent war with Spain.

*Affairs in
the United
Kingdom.*

In England, where the burdens of militarism are by no means heaviest, the new budget introduced the other day by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, showed how easily surplus revenue is absorbed in the maintenance and development of a vast navy and in the endless military expenditures that are the price of a world-wide empire. England has maintained unbroken peace with all nations of any rank for a great many years, and yet the growth of military and naval expenditure has gone on with feverish haste. The question has risen this year whether new forms of taxation should be devised or sinking-fund payments on the national debt should cease. A proposed new tax on transfers of stocks and shares has considerably perturbed the promoters and speculators. The great question that continues to agitate the country has to do with the suppression of unlawful ritualism in

the established Church. Sooner or later the controversy seems bound to lead to disestablishment. The county council elections in Ireland resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Nationalists everywhere except in Ulster. There had been an impression in England that the granting of local self-government under the new arrangement for elective bodies in the counties would greatly lessen the demand for parliamentary home rule; but the result seems to be just the opposite. The concession of county home rule is taken in Ireland as a sign that home rule in the full sense can be had if its friends are duly persistent.

*Removing
Causes of
War.*

Whatever the conference at The Hague may or may not do, the cause of peace has made huge progress in the past year, through elimination of unsettled questions which were liable to make trouble between powers of fighting rank. Spain, it is true, is not accounted one of the great powers; but she has, in our century, been military above all else. The trial of issues between Spain and the United States has undoubtedly taken the West Indies out of the realm of possible war-making disputes. But for American occupation, the Philippines also might sooner or later have led to a war-provoking scramble in which Germany and Japan would have participated. Among the very greatest recent events making for peace have been the agreements which practically complete the partition of Africa. First came the settlement of differences between England and Germany as respects southern and central Africa—a notable triumph of honorable diplomacy. And later came the understanding worked out between Lord Salisbury and M.

Cambon in settlement of the very serious differences between France and England respecting northern Africa. The accompanying map shows the general features of the agreement. Almost all of the great Sahara region is now French so far as English recognition can make it. It is suggested that to make this comprehensive agreement between England and France the better operative in the future, there ought at once to be agreed upon some plan for a commission to arbitrate any difference that might arise in the future in the interpretation of the various features of the settlement.

The Question of Tripoli.

There remains, however, one part of northern Africa over which there must still be a good many heated words said, and over which there may be danger of serious quarrel. That region is Tripoli. The French advancing from Algeria to the eastward have made Tunis virtually their own. Next east lies Tripoli, and beyond Tripoli is Egypt, in control of the English. To the south of Tripoli lies the Soudan and the Great Desert, now amicably divided between themselves by France and England. This is anything but agreeable to the Italians, who have long looked upon Tripoli as ultimately theirs. Although Tripoli is nominally a part of the Turkish empire, it is practically independent, and has no government worth mentioning. The Italians had hoped and expected to take possession some time of the coast of Tripoli, and from the coast to extend their control inward. But now there is much reason for them to fear lest France and England should press into Tripoli, the one from Tunis and the new French sphere to the south, and the other from Egypt and the sands of the Libyan Desert.

There is not a great deal that of necessity claims our attention this month in the internal affairs of continental Europe. It is reported as we go to press

that the full Court of Cassation is likely to report against the revision of the Dreyfus case. It is enough to say that if this report should be true it will be gravely unfortunate. Germany is perennially agitated over questions of tariff and the importation of bread and meat from other countries. It is hard for outsiders to comprehend the intense absorption of the German people in these economic questions. The Kaiser meanwhile has been pushing with great energy, but by no means with success, his favorite project of a ship canal for strategic as well as commercial purposes connecting the Elbe with the Rhine.

The visit of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to the German Emperor continues to cause echoes and reëchoes throughout Europe and Africa. It seems to be certain that Mr. Rhodes established excellent personal relations with William, and that agreements were reached which will make pretty sure the completion of the telegraph line from Cape Town to Cairo within five years and the railroad line within ten. Mr.

Kruger and South Africa.



Chamberlain continues from time to time to say hard things about Mr. Rhodes' enemy, President Kruger of the Transvaal. That stolid old gentleman has of late shown signs of relenting toward the Uitlanders, who have been sending numerous signed petitions to the Queen of England to help them in their contentions against the Boer government. Kruger now proposes to considerably change the tax laws which rest so heavily upon the mining companies that exploit the Johannesburg reefs, and he is also promising to shorten up the naturalization period to a term of at most five years. This would seem reasonable



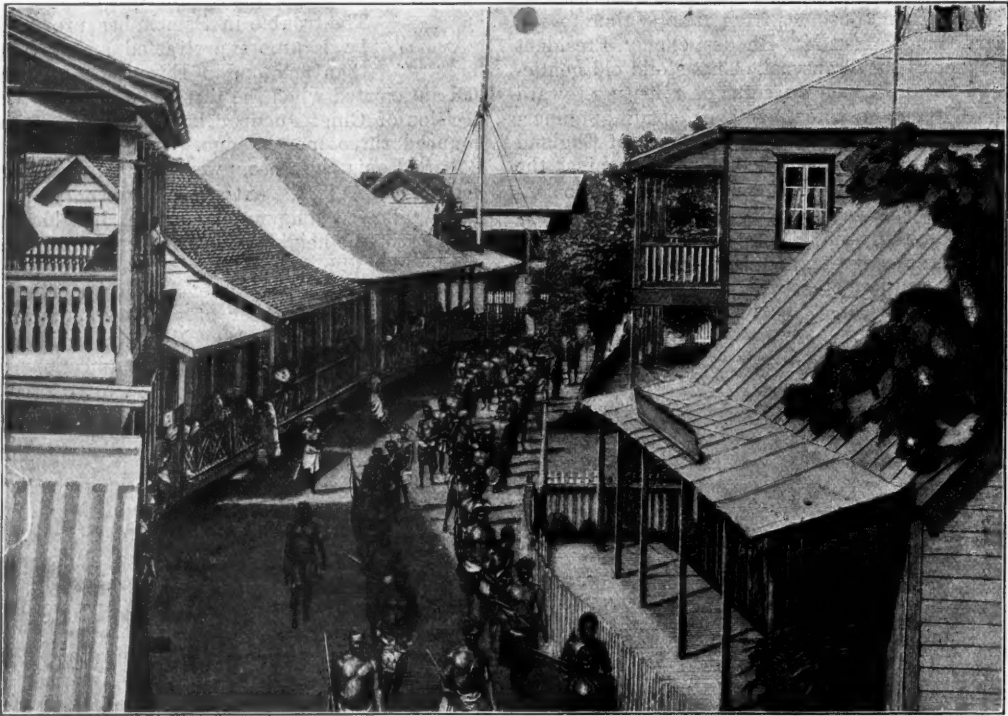
MENDING THEIR WAYS.

KAISER to RHODES: "Oh, yes! I don't mind. Just make it worth my while."

KRUGER to UITLANDER: "Here's a nice Easter card for you."—From *Fun* (London).

enough, but it is not what the Uitlanders want. It is the determination of the Englishmen who have gone to Johannesburg for gold-mining purposes to obtain the right to vote as citizens of the Transvaal Republic, while still keeping their status as British subjects. In short, they want to rule the Transvaal Republic without swearing allegiance to it. Certainly, from his own point of view President Kruger is right in holding that if the newcomers wish to exercise the privileges of citizens they should be willing to give their allegiance and assume the responsibilities. The only ultimate solution, of course, is the federation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free Republic with the other provinces of British South Africa. This may not be pleasant for the Boers, but it is manifest destiny.

The trouble in Samoa has proved to be far more protracted and serious than any one in Europe or America had anticipated when the dissatisfaction over the decision of Chief Justice Chambers was first announced three months ago. If the lamented Robert Louis Stevenson were still alive and in his home at Apia, the extraordinary events which have followed one another with bewildering rapidity in the neighborhood of that island port would give him material for another "footnote to history" of larger dimensions than the one that he wrote a number of years ago. It will be remembered that in 1892 Mr. Stevenson published a volume on the Samoan complications of that period, entitled "A Footnote to History." It looked for a moment last month as if the Samoan question might lead to the making of some serious history on a large scale. Happily, there is now reason to think that it may be kept in the minor and subordinate place of the "footnotes." When Chief Justice Chambers gave his decision in favor of young Malietoa Tanus and against Mataafa, the United States was not represented at Samoa by a warship. As our readers will remember, the English were in accord with the Americans in supporting the claims of young Malietoa, while the Germans were backing Mataafa. Only ten years ago the situation had been reversed. Mataafa was waging his war for supremacy under the direction of an American, while the Germans were in sympathy with the other side. A number of German subjects were massacred and mutilated by Mataafa. Subsequently England, Germany, and the United States came together and adopted the general act of Berlin. Mataafa was banished, and it was distinctly understood that he was to be henceforth excluded from all consideration in the selection of Samoan rulers. The Germans, however, for reasons that have to do with their strong desire to obtain a dominating influence in Samoa, brought Mataafa back and made him a candidate for the kingship on the death, last year, of the old Malietoa. Samoan kings, in accordance with their old-time customs, are elected by the people. There seems to be no doubt of the truth of the German contention that Mataafa received a large majority of the votes. The general act of Berlin, however, makes the decision of the chief justice on the question of the selection of the king final, beyond any further appeal. Chief Justice Chambers, after a long hearing of the case, found Mataafa ineligible under the act of Berlin, and gave his judgment therefore in favor of the younger candidate. The followers of Mataafa, still abetted by the German consul, Rose, the German president of the municipal



SAMOAN REBELS MARCHING IN THE MAIN STREET OF APIA.

council of Apia, and all the German element of the foreign population, refused to accept the judgment of the court, made war upon the ill-armed followers of the young Malietoa, and installed Mataafa as king. This, of course, was a revolutionary proceeding. On account of the strength of the followers of Mataafa there was nothing to do for a time but to accept the arrangement as a provisional one until there was a sufficient physical force to sustain the chief justice. The United States sent the warship *Philadelphia*, under command of Admiral Albert Kautz, who arrived on March 6, and at once laid a calm but exceedingly firm hand upon the situation. He issued a proclamation, restored the authority of the chief justice, enthroned Malietoa, and joined the English in vigorously defending the situation when the followers of Mataafa took to the war-path. Marines and sailors were landed from the *Philadelphia* and the English ships, and the Englishmen and Americans fought side by side against large bodies of natives. There was an ugly rumor that Mataafa was obtaining arms and ammunition from the German warship. It is best not to believe this until there is unmistakable proof. Unfortunately, on

April 4th a party of British and Americans numbering 105 was ambushed on a German plantation (with the alleged active aid of the German planter) by about 800 natives. In the fierce fight that followed several sailors and officers, some being American and some English, were killed. This event at first stirred up a dangerously angry feeling against Germany. But the conclusion was soon reached that it would be well to wait for all the facts.

*Seeking
a
Remedy.*

Our own Government made an excellent impression everywhere by the coolness it maintained and the perfect good temper it exhibited in all that pertained to these unfortunate troubles in Samoa. It was readily enough agreed by England and the United States, on the proposal of Germany, that commissioners should be appointed to proceed at once to Apia and take the whole situation in hand, arranging for the settlement of all existing difficulties and providing safeguards against the future recurrence of like troubles. But inasmuch as England and the United States have of late found it easy to agree, and have been practically allies during the past four

months in Samoa, Germany insisted that no decisions of the commissioners should be valid unless unanimous. To this England objected decidedly. The United States did not consider the question a vital one, and agreed to accept any decision with respect to it that London and Berlin could arrive at. England finally yielded, and it was agreed that the commissioners should be unanimous in all their actions. The United States, on the other hand, insisted that the inquiries of the commissioners should go back to the original plotting on the part of the Germans, including particularly the events immediately following Chief Justice Chambers' decision against Mataafa and the attack on the Court. The Germans took the ground that the ultimate acceptance by all the consuls of Mataafa's provisional government had made a new starting-point, and that the thing to be investigated was the conduct of the American admiral, Kautz, in proceeding to depose Mataafa and to enforce the Chambers decision of last December. England stood with the United States in this contention and the Germans yielded. Thus the commissioners will go into the merits of the entire question, beginning with the return of Mataafa and the election last year. The



MATAAFA (IN WHITE ROBE) WITH LEADING SUPPORTERS.

commissioners will not have the final word, however, for their findings must be referred to their respective governments for ratification before taking effect. Some way must, and of course can, be found for removing the Samoan question beyond the possibility of making trouble among first class powers. Meanwhile the Government of the United States has greatly improved relations with Germany by the excellent diplomatic manners of our ambassador, Dr. White, at Berlin, and of Secretary Hay in his dealings with Ambassador von Holleben at Washington. Our member of the joint commission that goes to Samoa is Mr. Bartlett Tripp, of Yankton, S. D.

Mr. Tripp was at one time minister at Vienna, and previously was a Supreme Court chief justice in Dakota. He is a Democrat in politics and is accounted well fitted for the work in hand. The German member is Baron Speck von Sternberg, first secretary of the German embassy at Washington, a diplomat of much skill and experience. The English member is Mr. Eliot, one of the secretaries of the British embassy at Washington. They go to Samoa together on a vessel provided by the United States. Admiral Kautz has taken a bold course, but there is no doubt of his



MALIETOA TANU, PLACED ON SAMOAN THRONE BY ADMIRAL KAUTZ.

thorough familiarity with all the bearings of the treaty under which Samoa is governed ; and his course, as far as understood, meets with entire approval at Washington.

*Obituary
Notes.*

The most eminent American in the obituary list for the month that is comprised in our record was the late Justice Stephen J. Field, who not long ago retired from the Supreme Court bench after the longest service of any judge in its history. He belonged to a family of distinguished brothers, of whom the sole survivor is the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field. The Baroness Hirsch, whose great



THE LATE BARONESS HIRSCH.

fortune inherited from her wealthy Belgium father was united to a still greater fortune when she married the late Baron Hirsch, died on April 1, leaving wealth estimated at about \$125,000,000, four-fifths of which is bequeathed to various Hebrew charities throughout the

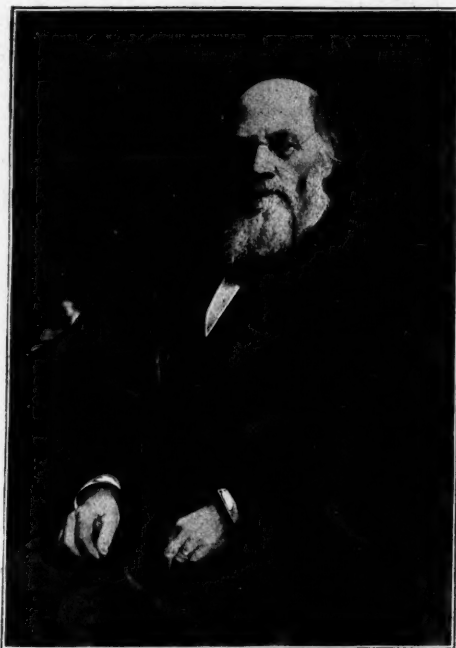


Photo by Bell.

THE LATE JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD.

world, in continuation of the stupendous work of Jewish colonization, education, and relief that was entered upon by her husband with her active aid some years before his death. The famous English Sanskrit scholar, Sir Monier Monier-Williams, of the University of Oxford, died on April 11 at the age of eighty. On April 8 the venerable Moses W. Dodd died in New York. He founded the publishing house now bearing the name of Dodd, Mead & Co., just sixty years ago. For almost thirty years past his son has been the head of the firm. The names of a great many other well known personages will be found in our obituary record published on another page.



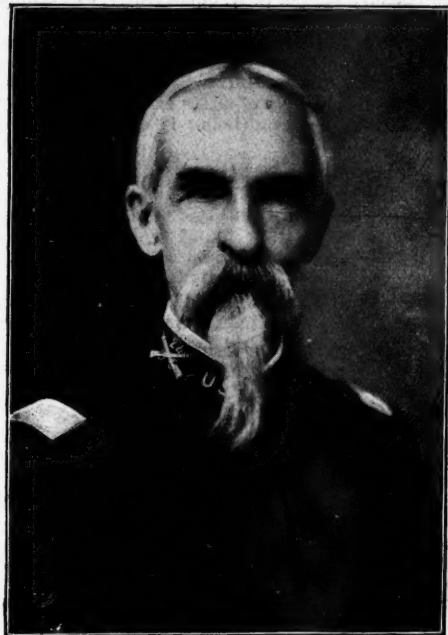
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 21 to April 20, 1899.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

March 22.—The transport *Sherman* arrives at Manila with United States troops to reinforce General Otis.

March 25.—General MacArthur leads an important forward movement to the north and east of Manila, the insurgents retiring before the American advance; the



COL. HARRY C. EGBERT, U. S. A.

(Killed in the Philippines on March 28.)

troops engaged are the Third Artillery, as infantry; the Montana, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Oregon Volunteers; the Third, Fourth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Infantry; and the Utah battalion of artillery. American casualties, 176 (26 killed).

March 28.—General Wheaton's brigade takes the town of Malinta; Col. Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second Infantry, is killed; the insurgents evacuate Malabon, burning the place; after the taking of Malinta General MacArthur's advance guard, the Third Artillery and the Twentieth Kansas, join General Wheaton's brigade; the brigades of Gen. H. G. Otis and General Hale advance toward Marilao as far as Meycanayan.

March 27.—General MacArthur's forces take and hold Marilao; the South Dakota volunteers, led by Colonel Frost, charge the Filipino troops commanded by Aguinaldo in person; the insurgents are repulsed with slaughter; American casualties, about 40.

March 29.—General MacArthur advances from Marilao to Bocave, Bigaa, and Guiguinto, on the road to Malolos, which is stubbornly contested by the Filipinos; American casualties, about 70.

March 31.—General MacArthur's division occupies Malolos, the insurgent capital, after slight resistance; American loss, 1 killed, 15 wounded.

April 4.—The American commissioners to the Philippines issue a proclamation stating the intentions of their government in dealing with the islands.

April 10.—An expedition of 1,500 men under General Lawton capture the town of Santa Cruz, on Laguna de Bay, Luzon, driving back the Filipinos with heavy loss; the American loss is 10 wounded, one of whom dies.

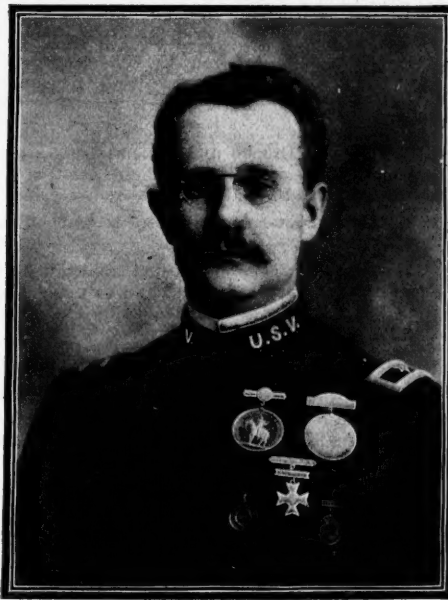
April 12.—General Wheaton drives the Filipinos north of Manila inland.

April 13.—A Filipino attack on the American lines near Malolos is successfully repulsed.

April 14.—The United States transport *Sheridan* arrives at Manila with reinforcements.

April 18.—Lieutenant Gillmore and 14 men from the United States gunboat *Yorktown*, while trying to rescue a besieged Spanish garrison near Baler in the Philippines, are ambushed and captured by Filipinos.

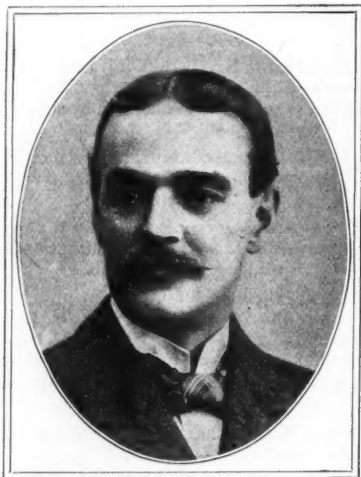
April 19.—The administration at Washington decides to send regular troops to the number of 14,000 as reinforcements to General Otis.



BRIG.-GEN. IRVING HALE.

(Actively engaged in the Philippines.)

April 20.—Two transports sail from San Francisco for Manila with troops and supplies.



HON. LAWRENCE TOWNSEND

(United States minister to Portugal, transferred to Belgium.)

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

March 21.—General Ludlow authorizes an increase in the Havana police force of 400 men.

March 26.—Secretary Alger arrives at Havana and holds a conference with the heads of military departments.

March 28.—Two delegates from the Cuban Assembly arrive at Washington, but are not officially recognized....An independent postal service is established in Cuba.

April 3.—General Brooke and General Gomez hold another conference concerning the distribution of the \$3,000,000 intended to be paid to the Cuban army.

April 4.—The Cuban Assembly votes to disband the army and to dissolve.

April 7.—The Cuban generals decide to reinstate Maximo Gomez as commander-in-chief and to appoint an executive board to assist in the distribution of the \$3,000,000 to be paid to Cuban soldiers.

April 9.—A strike of railroad employees suspends traffic on lines leading eastward from Havana.

April 13.—The original rolls of the Cuban army are delivered to General Brooke at Havana: they show on their face the names of 48,000 officers and men.

April 17.—The military departments of Cuba are reorganized, those of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas being eliminated; the former is consolidated with the department of Havana and the latter with Santa Clara.

April 20.—General Brooke issues a decree constituting a court of final appeal in Cuba, with jurisdiction over such cases (both civil and criminal) as formerly went to Madrid for final disposition.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 28.—President McKinley returns to Washington from Thomasville, Ga.

March 29.—The New York Assembly passes a resolution providing for an investigation of the police and other departments of the New York City government.

March 30.—Baltimore Democrats nominate Thomas G. Hayes for mayor.

April 1.—The Detroit Common Council appoints a committee to purchase and operate the street railroads.

April 3.—Important elections are held in Ohio cities; the following are elected mayors: Cleveland, John H. Farley (Dem.); Toledo, S. M. Jones (Ind.); and Columbus, Samuel J. Swartz (Rep.)....The Republican State ticket, headed by Claudius E. Grant for justice of the Supreme Court, is successful in Michigan.

April 4.—Mayor Carter H. Harrison (Dem.) is reelected in Chicago by a plurality of 40,000 over Zina R. Carter (Rep.)....H. V. Johnson (Dem.) is elected mayor of Denver, Colo.

April 5.—Governor Dyer (Rep.), of Rhode Island, is reelected, with a Republican legislature.

April 7.—In the United States Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C., a true bill is found against 13 men accused of lynching Frazer B. Baker, the negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C., February 22, 1898.

April 8.—The Mazet investigating committee of the New York Assembly begins its inquiry into the Tammany administration of New York City.

April 14.—Richard Croker testifies before the Mazet committee in New York City.

April 15.—Attorney-General Monett, of Ohio, files in



MAYOR-ELECT CORNELIUS T. DRISCOLL, OF NEW HAVEN.

the Supreme Court of that State a bill of information relating the alleged attempt to bribe him in connection with pending litigation against the Standard Oil Company and asking an investigation.

April 18.—The New York Legislature passes the White civil-service bill....Cornelius T. Driscoll (Dem.) is elected mayor of New Haven, Conn.

April 19.—James P. Taliaferro (Dem.) is chosen United States Senator by the Florida Legislature.... The final ballot for United States Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature results in no choice.

April 20.—The retirement from public life of Representative Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, is announced.... The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourns.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 21.—The French Court of Cassation orders the secret *dossier* in the Dreyfus case to be submitted.

March 22.—The Korean cabinet is dismissed and two of the members banished.

March 24.—A deadlock is reported in the legislative council of Jamaica on the tariff bill.

March 25.—Dr. Hans Delbrück is fined 500 marks for expressing disapproval of the action of the Prussian Government in expelling the Danes from Schleswig-Holstein.

March 28.—The Danish lower house votes a credit for a warship to enforce Denmark's demands on China.... The British House of Commons adjourns till April 10.

March 30.—The French Senate adjourns till May 9 and the Chamber of Deputies till May 2.

April 3.—The Greek ministry resigns.

April 7.—A vote of censure on the government is passed in the Jamaica Legislative Council.

April 8.—The managers of the *Paris Figaro* are fined 500 francs and costs for publishing testimony furnished to the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case.

April 11.—The Jamaica Legislative Council withdraws its vote of censure on the government and votes \$500,000 to meet current liabilities.... The Roumanian cabinet resigns.

April 12.—M. Theotokis is asked to form a new cabinet in Greece.

April 13.—The British budget is introduced in the House of Commons.

April 16.—General elections for members of the Cortes are held throughout Spain.

April 19.—The British House of Commons rejects on second reading the bill to repeal the Irish coercion act of 1887.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 21.—The Anglo-French agreement regarding frontiers in Africa is signed at London.

March 22.—Malieta Tanus is crowned King of Samoa,

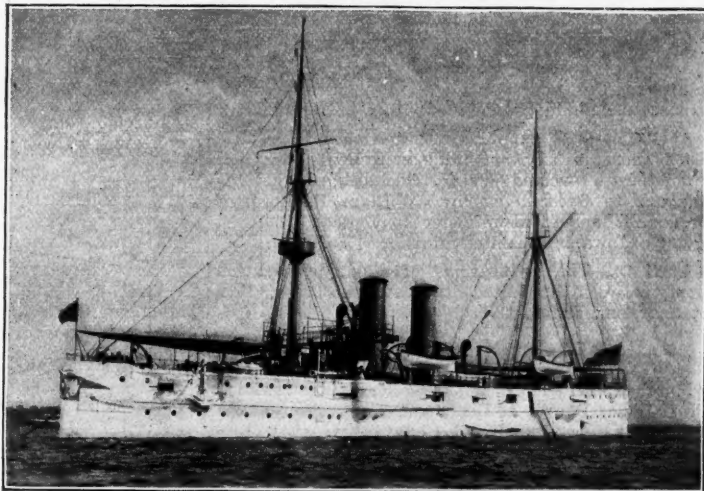
American and British representatives participating in the ceremony.

March 23.—Samoan villages held by Mataafa are bombarded by the United States cruiser *Philadelphia* and the British cruisers *Porpoise* and *Royalist* after an attack of the natives on Apia.

March 24.—In a dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile an award of territory is made to the latter government by the United States minister to the Argentine Republic, acting as arbitrator.

March 31.—It is announced that Great Britain has completed the purchase of the Tongo group of islands.

April 1.—A force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendly natives is ambushed by a band of Mataafa's warriors on a German plantation near Apia, Samoa; Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale of the United States cruiser *Philadelphia*, Lieut. Angel H. Freeman, of the British cruiser *Tauranga*, and Ensign Monaghan, of the *Phila-*



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THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "RALEIGH," RETURNED FROM MANILA.

(New York City extended a most cordial welcome to Captain Coghlan, his officers, and the crew of the ship that fired the first shot at Manila on the morning of May 1, 1898.)

delphia, besides 2 British and 2 American sailors, are killed and beheaded; the party retreats to the beach.

April 6.—The names of the five American delegates to the conference at The Hague on the reduction of armaments are announced (see page 545)....It is announced that Great Britain, Germany, and the United States have reached absolute agreement on the terms of a Samoan commission....King Menelik of Abyssinia refuses the request of the French Government that he order all exports to pass through the French port; he also declines to reorganize his army with Russian officers.

April 7.—Gen. Russell Hastings declines the directorship of the Bureau of American Republics.

April 8.—The Norwegian Government refuses permission to the Swedish military authorities to attend

the Norwegian army maneuvers....C. N. E. Eliot, of the British legation at Washington, is appointed to represent Great Britain on the Samoan joint high commission.

April 10.—Bartlett Tripp, formerly United States minister to Austria, is appointed to represent this Government on the Samoan joint high commission.

April 11.—Ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain are exchanged at Washington between President McKinley and Ambassador Cambon, and President McKinley issues a proclamation declaring the war at an end.

April 13.—The German Government appoints Baron Speck von Sternberg, first secretary of the German embassy in Washington, as Germany's representative on the Samoan joint high commission.

April 14.—In the German Reichstag Baron von Billow announces the agreement of the three powers as to the Samoan commission....China assents to the opening of three new ports in the provinces of Kiang-Su, Kiang-Si, and Au-Hui.

April 15.—Lawrence Townsend, now United States minister to Portugal, is appointed minister to Belgium, to succeed Bellamy Storer, who will go to Madrid.

April 18.—It is announced that Arthur Sherburne Hardy, now United States minister to Persia, has been promoted to succeed W. W. Rockhill, resigned, as minister to Greece; ex-Gov. William P. Lord, of Oregon, is appointed minister to Persia; John N. Irwin, of Iowa, is appointed minister to Portugal.

April 20.—The ratifications of a new extradition treaty between the United States and the Orange Free State are exchanged at Washington.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 21.—The Smithsonian Institution transmits to Prof. James Dewar, of London, the discoverer of the process for liquifying air, the Hodgkins medal.

March 25.—Cambridge wins the annual boat-race with Oxford by three lengths.

March 30.—The steamer *Stella* is wrecked in a fog on the Casquet rocks in the English Channel; about 80 lives are lost.

April 4.—The Belgian antarctic expedition which sailed from Terra del Fuego on December 30, 1897, arrives at Montevideo and reports the discovery of new land in Weddell Sea and open water to the far south; the extreme latitude reached was 71 degrees and 36 minutes south.

April 6.—Services over the bodies of 336 American soldiers brought from Cuba and Porto Rico, with full military honors, are held in Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington, D. C.

April 7.—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy is successfully tested across the English Channel during a storm....Twelve lives are lost in the burning of a private residence in New York City.

April 8.—Twelve persons are drowned by an ice-gorge and flood in the Yellowstone River near Glendive, Mont.

April 9.—The Greek coaster *Maria* is sunk by the British steamer *Kingswell* off the coast of Tripoli and 45 persons go down with her.

April 10.—In a fight between black and white miners at Pana, Ill., 6 men are killed and 9 wounded.

April 16.—The cruiser *Raleigh* is welcomed at New York on her return from Manila.

April 20.—Members of an important gang of counterfeiters are arrested in Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

March 21.—Ex-Mayor Samuel G. King, of Philadelphia, 83....Arthur S. Campbell Wurtele, a well-known civil engineer, 68.

March 24.—Gottlieb Wilhelm Leitner, the linguist, 39.

March 25.—Calvin T. Wheeler, Chicago capitalist, 82....Ex-Gov. Thomas Clement Fletcher, of Missouri, 72.

March 26.—Comte Chandordy, the celebrated French diplomat, 73....Col. Harry C. Egbert, Twenty-second United States Infantry, 60.

March 27.—Rev. Dr. James Ormsbee Murray, dean of Princeton University, 71.

March 28.—Birket Foster, the English artist, 74.

March 29.—Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., 64.

March 31.—Prof. Bradbury L. Cilley, for forty years professor of Greek at Phillips Exeter Academy, 61.

April 1.—Baroness Hirsch, widow of the Hebrew philanthropist....Rear Admiral Charles C. Carpenter, U. S. N., retired, 65.

April 2.—Marquis Chennevieres, prominently connected with the Paris Exposition of 1878, 79.

April 3.—Daniel A. Waterman, treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, 65....Madame Adèle M. Michelet, widow of the French historian, 71.

April 5.—George Rogers Howell, New York State archivist, 66....Thomas Edward Ellis, prominent Liberal member of the British Parliament, 40.

April 7.—J. Walker Fearn, formerly United States minister to Greece.

April 8.—Moses W. Dodd, the publisher, 85....Gen. John W. Turner, a veteran of the Civil War, 66.

April 9.—Justice Stephen Johnson Field, of the United States Supreme Court, retired, 82.

April 10.—Ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, 69.

April 11.—Professor Monier-Williams, of Oxford, 80....Robert Gibbs Barnwell, of Georgia, formerly a famous pro-slavery advocate, 81.

April 15.—Eli Thayer, originator of the Kansas crusade, 80....Former Civil Service Commissioner John H. Oberly, 63....Cardinal Archbishop Bausa, of Florence, Italy, 78....William S. Pearson, who brought the first overland mail by stage to San Francisco, 77.

April 16.—Rufus King, a prominent Chicago lawyer, 76.

April 17.—Rt. Rev. John Ambrose Watterson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbus, 54....Maj. Sir Rose Lambart Price, British author and soldier, 62.

April 19.—Gen. Don Manuel Bulnes, of Chile....Ex-Congressman Samuel Greeley Hilborn, of California, 65.

April 20.—Edouard Jules Henri Pailleron, member of the French Academy, 64.

A FEW CARTOON COMMENTS.



BE IT PEACE OR WAR, UNCLE SAM WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED AT THE HAGUE.—From the Journal (Minneapolis).

OUR cartoon department has had to yield space this month. The seven drawings on this page and the next need no interpretation. Four of them relate to the Jefferson dinners and Mr. Bryan's invasion of Mr. Croker's domains. All, excepting one by Mr. Bush, of New York, come from Minneapolis, where "Bart" and Bowman are continuing to do work that is sagacious as well as clever.

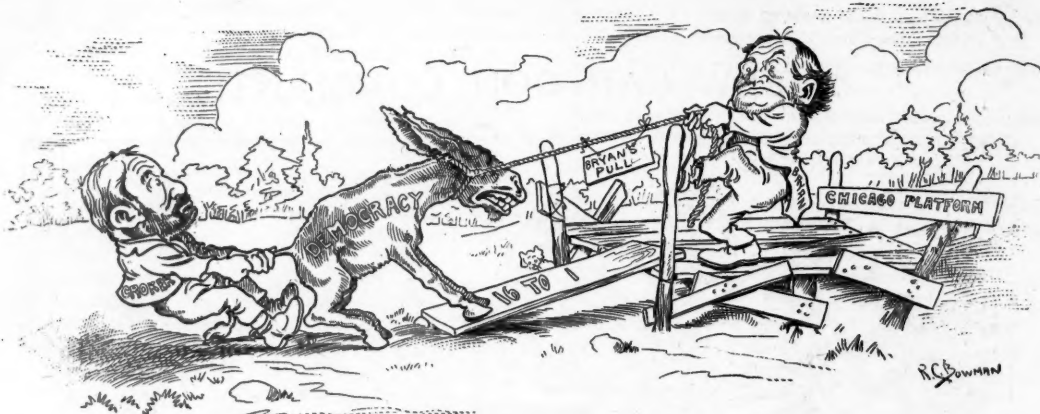


WONDER IF HE CAN SEE THE POINT?
From the Journal (Minneapolis).



THOMAS JEFFERSON UP TO DATE.

As presented to the public by leading Democratic artists who claim to know all about him.
From the Journal (Minneapolis).



SOMETHING HAS GOT TO GIVE WAY.

What will it be—the tail, the rope, or the platform?—From the Tribune (Minneapolis).



HARMONY.—From the World (New York).



POOR FISHING.—From the Tribune (Minneapolis).



HE'S ONTO 'EM.

Perhaps this is the reason why Admiral Dewey does not come home.—From the Tribune (Minneapolis).

OUR DELEGATION TO THE HAGUE.

AMERICA is to have a representation at the Czar's peace conference that will place the United States in a very favorable light before the distinguished delegates of other nations who will be in assemblage at The Hague before the end of May. The delegation from this country will consist of the Hon. Andrew D. White, now ambassador at Berlin; Hon. Stanford Newel, United States minister to Holland, and therefore already in residence at The Hague; President Seth Low, of Columbia University; Capt. A. T. Mahan, of the navy (retired); and Capt. William Crozier, of the army, with the Hon. Frederick William Holls, of New York, as secretary and counsel. These six men possess qualifications of an eminent and a distinct character, and as a group they will represent the United States in a strong and worthy way. All of them have much knowledge of history and international affairs, while all of them also are firmly grounded in the principles of American politics and policy.

Captain Crozier may not be a Doctor of Laws; if not, that distinction will come in due time. But all the rest of the delegation is well supplied with titles and degrees. Mr. White and Captain Mahan have been honored by many universities at home and abroad. Mr. Low's latest diploma was bestowed on the occasion of Princeton's sesqui-centennial, when with others he received

from President Patton the degree of LL.D. Mr. Newel, if we mistake not, holds the same degree by the equally valuable favor of one of the best Western universities. Mr. Holls has earned a doctorate in law at a German university. Two of the six men (White and Newel) spent their college days at Yale, two (Low and Holls) at Columbia, and the other two were educated by the United States at Annapolis and West Point.

Two of the group, Messrs. White and Mahan, have a world-wide reputation as historical scholars and authors. Mahan is the foremost authority upon naval warfare and its influence upon international history. White is at least one of the first authorities upon the history of ethics, science, and modern civilization. Holls has a broad historical scholarship surpassed by few Americans of his age. Low is particularly well versed in administrative history and law. Newel is well supplied with legal lore, is thoroughly grounded in American political and economic history, and interprets the world's history from the American view-point. Crozier has gained rank among those who understand military history, with particular reference to the munitions and enginery of warfare. Thus President McKinley has selected men who cannot fail to win respect abroad and to reflect honor upon their own country.

I.—ANDREW D. WHITE, EDUCATOR, HISTORIAN, AND DIPLOMAT.

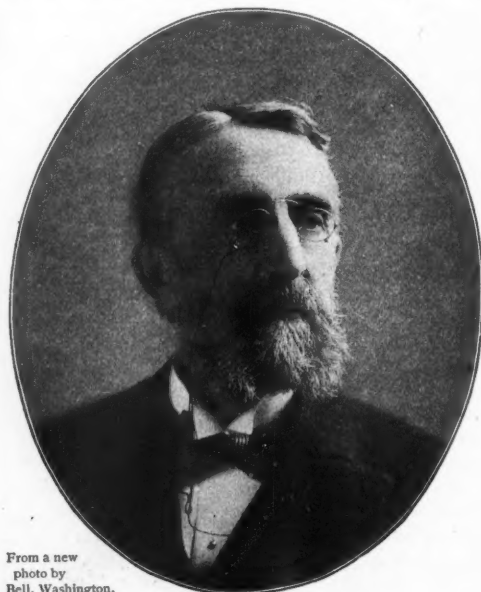
President White's career, though a long one, is by no means to be discussed as that of a man at the point of retirement from active affairs. It merely happened that he began at an earlier age than most of his contemporaries to fill public positions in a conspicuously able manner. Andrew Dickson White, who was born in the State of New York and grew up at Syracuse, is now sixty-seven years of age. He graduated at Yale at the age of twenty-one with marked promise, and the next year, after several months of study in France, began his diplomatic career by joining our legation at St. Petersburg as an *attaché*. It was the period of the Crimean War and of stirring events at the Russian capital. Mr. White's excellent knowledge of French was of great practical service to the legation. He was abroad two or three years, and during half of the time

studied history, philosophy, and kindred subjects in the University of Berlin. At the age of twenty-five he was serving as full professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan, with a reputation already established for brilliancy and scholarship.

After some five years of university work in Michigan he returned to his home in New York and was elected to the State Senate, where he interested himself at once in serious legislation, with the result of making a prominent impress upon the institutions of the State. Bills introduced and carried through by Mr. White established a series of State normal schools, codified the educational laws of the State, and in other ways improved the system of public instruction.

It was at that time that F. C. Cornell was preparing to establish the great university which

bears his name; and Mr. White was his right-hand man in all the work of preliminary planning. Mr. Cornell, as it happened, was a member of the Legislature at the same time with Mr.



From a new
photo by
Bell, Washington.

DR. ANDREW D. WHITE.

(United States ambassador to Germany and head of the American delegation to the Hague conference.)

White, and Mr. Cornell having become greatly interested in educational matters, the two men were attracted to one another by common interests and convictions. The great measure for which the late Justin Morrill will be remembered—namely, the grants of land to the several States for the endowment of agricultural education—had been carried through in 1862. New York's grant under that law amounted to 990,000 acres. Mr. Cornell and Mr. White were strongly of the opinion that the land "scrip" ought not to be distributed among various institutions, but ought to be concentrated where it would aid in the endowment of one strong institution.

Finally, Mr. Cornell agreed to give \$500,000 of his own fortune if the Legislature would turn the land grant over to an institution which should be especially established upon that foundation. Mr. White was the chief advocate of the proposition, and it prevailed.

No other State made as fortunate a use as did the State of New York, under the guidance of Mr. Cornell and Mr. White, in the selection of public lands upon which, in the technical language of the Land Office, to "locate the scrip." Mr. Cornell especially appreciated the value of northwestern white pine lands, and a great endowment ultimately accrued to the university from the wise selection of the 990,000 acres.

The university was opened to students in 1868. Mr. White had in the meantime traveled extensively in Europe, purchasing scientific supplies and in other ways making preparation for the establishment of a great seat of learning. He assembled distinguished professors, and the university was born famous and prosperous. He retained the presidency of the university through the following period of nearly twenty years, retiring because of ill-health in 1885. During all this time he held the university professorship of history, and his work in that department, as at the University of Michigan in earlier years, was a source of inspiration to many of our most brilliant historical students.

He had in the meantime been active in public affairs, and had served upon important boards in



DR. WHITE'S ITHACA HOME.

various advisory capacities. He was one of the commissioners sent by President Grant in 1871 to study and report upon the question of the proposed annexation of San Domingo. It is understood that he had a large part in the preparation of the very interesting document in which the commission set forth the advantages of annexation.



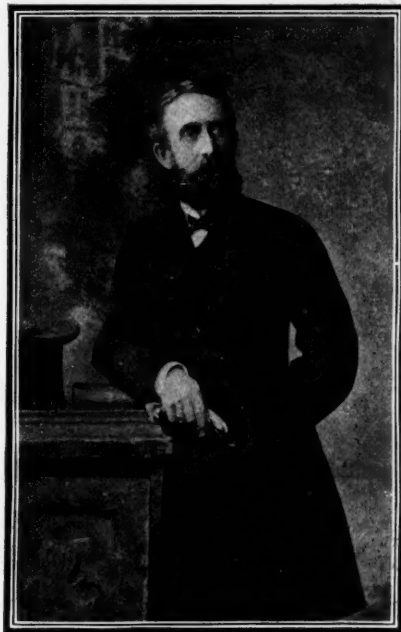
PRESIDENT WHITE IN 1874.

President Hayes, in 1879, appointed President White United States minister to Germany. The university gave him leave of absence, and he returned to his post at Ithaca in 1881. Having the good fortune to possess ample inherited means, he had early begun the collection of an historical library, which in due time grew to be one of the most important private collections in America, numbering something like 30,000 volumes. Upon resigning the presidency in 1885 he made over this magnificent collection of books to the university, and its acceptance was associated with the reorganization of the historical, political, and economic instruction in the form of a special department known as the "President White School of History and Political Science." Since the transfer of the library to the university Mr. White has made other valuable gifts to the institution, including the financial proceeds of his "Warfare of Science."

After 1888 President White spent a very large part of his time in traveling in various parts of

the world, not neglecting literary work and public affairs. The following year found him at Paris with certain duties in connection with the great exposition. He had been officially connected also with the Centennial at Philadelphia. In July, 1892, President Harrison appointed him minister to Russia. Almost forty years earlier he had obtained his first diplomatic experience at the same court in the capacity of an *attaché* of the American legation.

Mr. White was in the United States again in 1895, occupying his charming home on the campus at Ithaca, putting the final revisory touches on his great work, which appeared at the end of that year, entitled "The History of the Warfare of Science with Theology." The two volumes, clearly and attractively written, which make up this memorable undertaking are the fruitage of more than forty years of wide reading and profound historical study. The long struggle of the Middle Ages, continued also down to our own day, which science has been compelled to wage for the mere liberty to seek, find, and make use of the truth, is set forth in these chap-



MR. WHITE AS MINISTER TO GERMANY IN 1881.

ters by Dr. White more completely and comprehensively than anywhere else. It would perhaps have been more easy for him to have embodied his studies on this subject in twenty volumes than in two.

On January 1, 1896, President White was appointed by President Cleveland as one of the commissioners charged with investigating the disputed question of the true line of division between Venezuela and British Guiana. It was the profound and impartial study devoted by this able commission to the Venezuelan question that prepared the way for its satisfactory solution by arbitration. A more scholarly and high-minded group never dealt with the solution of a knotty international problem.

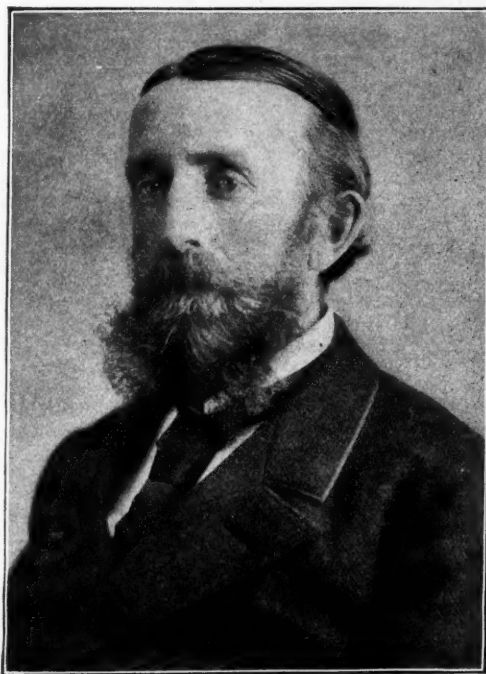
In making his selections for the principal foreign posts, President McKinley, in 1897, chose Mr. White to be ambassador to Germany. He had been much spoken of as a possible Secretary of State. He had studied in the University of Berlin about forty-two years before, had gone back to the German capital as minister eighteen



A PORTRAIT TAKEN WHILE MR. WHITE WAS ABROAD IN 1888.

years before, and now found himself in the new and magnificent Berlin of the present day as ambassador.

His presence at Berlin through the period of our war with Spain, and at a time when our gen-



PRESIDENT WHITE IN 1878.

eral international situation on many accounts required delicate and careful treatment by men of tact and experience, has been highly valuable. He has been a firm believer in the especial advantages all round that must accrue from a thoroughly good understanding between the government of Germany and the governments of the two great English-speaking nations. On the other hand, his experience at St. Petersburg has taught him to estimate justly the Russian situation, while his frequent and protracted sojourns at Paris—and certain qualities in his own mind and temperament—have given him a sympathetic understanding of what is distinctive and valuable in the make-up of the French nation.

Upon the whole, therefore, it is quite clear that the United States has no other citizen so eminently qualified by training and experience as the Hon. Andrew D. White to be the head of our representation at the great peace conference of 1899. As educator, philosopher, man of letters, historical scholar, and diplomat, all his predilections are for modern progress and the arts of peace, and wholly away from the military ideals that properly belong to an earlier period.

II.—STANFORD NEWEL—A TYPICAL WESTERN CITIZEN.

The Hon. Stanford Newel, now our representative at The Hague, is a gentleman who has never courted publicity. It is pleasant, therefore, to be able to assure inquiring readers that although Mr. Newel's selection as a member of the American group at the peace conference was naturally influenced by the fact that he was already located at The Hague as our minister, he is thoroughly well qualified—quite independent of that consideration—to render admirable service. He understands American public opinion through and through, and his colleagues will find him a wise and valuable counselor.

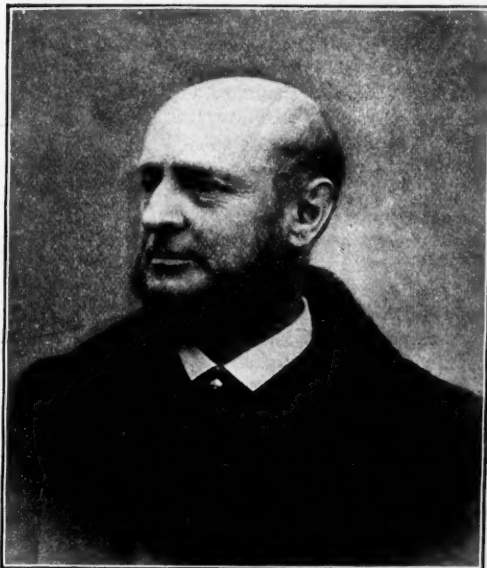
Mr. Newel will attain his sixtieth year while the conference is in session. He was born on June 7, 1839, at Providence, R. I. When a boy of sixteen he went with his family to Minnesota and made his home at St. Anthony, which lay between Minneapolis and St. Paul and which has now for many years been an annexed part of Minneapolis. Two years after the Newel family had located at St. Anthony, young Stanford was sent east to take the college course at Yale, where he graduated four years later, in 1861. Subsequently he went to Harvard to study law, and he graduated there in 1864, in which year he returned to Minnesota and opened a law office at St. Paul.

This St. Paul office was maintained continuously by him until he accepted from Mr. McKinley the appointment to The Hague, just two years ago. Mr. Newel did not aspire to great eminence at the bar, nor yet to judicial or political preferment. He readily acquired the reputation of one of the ablest and best of northwestern lawyers. But his practice consisted in large part of that of a counselor who gave good advice in his office and kept people out of quarrels and litigation. Being possessed of ample means, it was not necessary for him to practice his profession assiduously for income-yielding purposes. This has been particularly true of his career during the past twenty-five years. While not abandoning all practice, his time for a great many years has been devoted to the most quiet and unostentatious way to efforts on behalf of those who were unfortunate or were for some reason not able to pay for legal advice.

It is the universal opinion of those who have known Mr. Newel well that he is one of the most unselfish and disinterested of men—a gentleman by nature, cultivation, and instinct. He has retained through the four decades since his college days the friendship of many of his classmates

who have risen to distinction in various parts of the country.

The growth of the great Northwest has been one of the most stupendous facts of the last half of the nineteenth century. Minnesota was a Territory when Mr. Newel made his home there,



HON. STANFORD NEWEL.

(United States minister at The Hague and one of the American commissioners at the coming conference.)

and did not become a State until three years later—namely, in May, 1858. Iowa and Wisconsin had been admitted a few years earlier. Nebraska entered the Union in 1867. Oregon had “arrived” in 1859 and Kansas in 1861. Millions of people from the States further east, as well as from Europe, have flocked to the great Northwest during the active lifetime of early settlers like Mr. Newel. The whole State of Minnesota had only 6,000 people in 1850. It has now certainly more than 1,500,000. Where there were only a few hundred people anywhere near the Falls of St. Anthony when the Newel family went west, there are now within a radius of ten or a dozen miles not far from 500,000 people, constituting one of the most enlightened and progressive communities in the whole civilized world.

It is certainly well that a typical northwestern

man—qualified in his own character and personality as well as in his mere attainments and information to represent the point of view of the upper half of the Mississippi Valley—should participate in the splendid historical meeting this month that signalizes the best aspirations of the world in our own generation.

We began as a federal republic of thirteen States. We have erected and annexed additional commonwealths until now we have a system of forty-five States. We have found a way to establish a general *régime* of peace and prosperity throughout these forty-five States, while leaving the ordering of most matters of every-day concern to the free determination of each individual commonwealth. The states of Europe are not likely for many a day to come to be welded together into any such harmonious federation as the United States of America. Nevertheless, our experience has had a profound influence; and there perhaps are no men who comprehend so well the nature of our experience as the thoughtful and studious men of the West, who have lived in the very presence of the creation and development of one State after another. They have witnessed the unfolding of political institutions, as frontier squatters and miners have laid foundations upon which in a single generation there has arisen the superstructure of mature political and governmental organizations. All the instincts of men of that type are for the orderly arrangement of international affairs. This is because they have grown accustomed to the solution of difficult new tasks as fast as such tasks have arisen.

The men of the Northwest have formed the habit of believing that things can be done because, as a matter of fact, they have seen things done every day. They have seen a modern city like Minneapolis, for instance, rise on what was an Indian reservation. Mr. Stanford Newel has beheld a magnificent State university, with now perhaps 2,000 students and with many departments and with magnificent facilities, created at that very village of St. Anthony where he took up his abode as a boy.

Such men believe in international arbitration, and see nothing Utopian or visionary in attempts to deal with international peace as a thoroughly practical consideration. At the end of our great Civil War the disbanded soldiers spread along the river valleys of the West and across the prairies, building railroads, making farms, establishing towns, and creating the new America that has arisen in the peaceful period since the North and South settled the old feud. In 1865 this country had the hugest armaments that the

world has ever seen. With magical swiftness we disarmed the hosts. We reduced our permanent force to a mere handful.

We gave the world a great practical demonstration of our belief in peace. We proceeded to settle our troubles with England by arbitration. Western men like Mr. Newel, who have lived through all this experience calmly and thoughtfully, are prepared to go into such a conference as the one that will assemble at The Hague with very much more than merely diplomatic or academic attainments; for such men are bound to carry with them the marvelous optimism and faith in human progress that has been the key to the development of the Mississippi Valley in the nineteenth century.

In the Northwest Mr. Newel's appointment has been highly commended, precisely as was his appointment to be minister to The Hague two years ago. That appointment was not sought by him, and it came to him without any sacrifice of his personal dignity. He has always been deeply interested in politics, but never with a view to his own advancement. The Republican party of Minnesota has found him one of its most valuable members. For decades past he has always been found serving in some way in connection with the party organization—as a delegate to State and national conventions, as a member of the State committee and part of the time its chairman, and as a member of city and county committees. But he had never held a public office prior to his appointment to The Hague, excepting for a few years an unpaid membership in the St. Paul park board, where as a good citizen he rendered such services as he could on behalf of the establishment of parks and pleasure grounds.

Among the best men of the Northwest Mr. Newel has an enviable reputation on the score of his rare personal qualities of good-fellowship, charm as a host, mental cultivation, and excellent conversational gifts. His talent for concise and tactful expression has on very many occasions been employed by the Republicans of St. Paul and of the State of Minnesota in the drafting of their party platforms. Although Mr. Newel is not the sort of man who seeks or receives personal favors in politics, it is none the less an interesting fact that he happened to be one of the members of the great national convention that met in Minneapolis in 1892 who then cast a vote for William McKinley, the presiding officer of the convention, and who thus set in motion a movement which resulted in Mr. McKinley's nomination and election four years later. Mr. Newel's life and experiences at The Hague are shared by Mrs. Newel.

III.—SETH LOW, ADMINISTRATOR.

This magazine published an excellent character sketch of Seth Low in the issue for July, 1897, from the pen of Mr. Edward Cary. Mr. Low was then forty-seven years of age; and although he has somehow always been accounted a young man, and still has the look, step, and air of youth, he will have to admit to himself on the 18th day of next July that he is entering upon the second half of his fiftieth year. Mr. Cary remarked of Mr. Low that he looked ten years younger than forty-seven. Accepting Mr. Cary as accurate in such estimates, it may now merely be added that Mr. Low looks twelve and a half years younger than his present age.

The thing about President Low that men who belong west of the Alleghany Mountains would notice first—although Eastern men would hardly think of it until they were reminded—is the fact that while he is an Eastern man, a city man, and above all a New York City man, he is free from those limitations of view and sympathy and comprehension that the Mississippi Valley man believes belong in a general way to the Eastern man of city birth and breeding who has never lived in the West. President Low has national sympathies and believes in the country. He has very much more the type of mind of such a man as President Angell, of the University of Michigan, than of certain Eastern college presidents who, after all, it is not necessary to mention by name.

Mr. Low comes of a family accustomed to a wide outlook; for the Lows for two or three generations back were merchants whose operations were of great scope and who were men of education and influence. American ships brought their cargoes of tea and Oriental goods from the ports of far Cathay and elsewhere to our north Atlantic seaports. The men who in the earlier

times made our merchant marine famous the world over were the commercial progenitors of the enterprising men who afterward created our Western railroad systems and opened up the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Low would not have been true to his family traditions if he had been anything else than a broad-visioned American,

with faith in the country as a whole and with a willingness to have his country do its share of the world's work and take up its part of the "white man's burden."

When Mr. Low was written about in 1897, he had accepted an independent nomination for the position of mayor of New York. He was not elected, although he stood second in the race and demonstrated a remarkable strength with the voters of the great metropolis. He was perfectly content to go on with his work as president of Columbia University. That institution has become duly domesticated in its magnificent new quarters on the high ground north of Central Park, and its work in behalf of the higher education has been rapidly deepening

and no less rapidly ramifying and broadening.

The real history of a man is not, in the main, made up of the offices he holds or of any series of external acts or achievements that lend themselves to a ready listing in a brief biographical sketch. His real history, on the contrary, is in the main the story of his convictions, his opinions, and his influence. Mr. Low has added something to his history since Mr. Cary wrote the article of two years ago for this magazine.

He did not, it is true, respond to the President's call for volunteers by enlisting as a private and shouldering a musket. That was altogether our of the question. But Mr. Low was one of the leading educators of the country who had a sufficient respect for the people of the United States to be able to do justice both to their intel-



Photo by Pach Bros.

PRESIDENT SETH LOW.

(One of the American commissioners at the Hague conference.)

ligence and to their motives in the matter of that unpleasant but necessary piece of international police work that the United States performed so magnificently last year—when it rescued Cuba from Spanish misrule and at the same time did Spain a signal service by providing the Spanish people with a forcible relief from an impossible position. That some distinguished educators did not understand the nature of the issue does not reflect in the least upon the American people, who, fortunately, understood themselves exceedingly well, and who acted with a finer spirit and at the same time with a greater unanimity than they had ever acted before in their entire history.

If Mr. Low had not been with the country in its momentous determinations and actions last year, the country would have proceeded nevertheless. No one citizen, not even the President of the United States, could have blocked the path of the nation when its conscience was so fully aroused, its mind so sanely and clearly made up, and its duty so imperative. It was a time that tried men's higher intelligence, as well as their good sense and their essential patriotism and truth of character. Unhappily, we had some men in this country, of high reputation for what is called "culture," who fed their own discontented spirits upon quibbling dialectics until they had deluded themselves into the belief that they really represented a lofty point of view, whereas their point of view was foolish, ignorant, and essentially immoral.

As a mere matter of personal record and of straight biography that needs no apologizing paragraphs in after-days, it is a fortunate thing for a man to be right when these great occasions come that test men's ability to judge, to discern, to forget self-conceit, to abandon the superior mood, and to act righteously with the clear-seeing mass of their fellow-men. This is the kind of record President Seth Low was able to make, thanks to a normal and healthy temperament and an habitual soundness of motive and judgment. He has stood with the country, and has had no apologies to make for its purpose to establish the principles of American liberty in the West Indies. He has also understood the reasons why we have found ourselves charged with the grave and difficult responsibilities that we have assumed in the Philippine Islands. He is American enough to understand that those men are

mere slanderers who say that the people of the United States have been actuated by the greed of empire or by foolish ideas of adventurous conquest and territorial expansion. He is one of the men who find it possible to conceive that the protection and oversight of the United States might well be the best thing that could happen to the people of the Philippine Islands; and he is not the kind of man to make an unfortunate situation more confused and difficult by torrents of invective and criticism against his own government at the very moment when somebody must of necessity be trusted, and when the men charged with responsibility are entitled to a little time for their work.

A more detailed story of Mr. Low's career, including an account of his able and really epoch-making service as mayor of Brooklyn, may be read in the article by Mr. Cary, to which we have already referred. Mr. Low has been one of the foremost advocates of a close relationship between England and the United States, and has promoted by all means in his power the idea of a permanent arbitration tribunal for the settlement of differences between the two great English-speaking countries. He is not merely a friend of international arbitration, but he is a very practical believer in the arbitration of disputes between labor and capital. He has been called upon a number of times to act as arbitrator in such disputes, and his fairness and good judgment have appealed strongly to both sides. He will doubtless be found at The Hague one of the men most firmly convinced that the time is ripe for a great extension of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of differences between governments. He is not only a practical arbitrator, but also a practical federator. He was a member of the charter commission which carried out the plan of bringing together New York, Brooklyn, and the adjacent jurisdictions to form the existing metropolis. In his administration of Columbia he has shown a striking talent for federation in the banding together of various educational plants and establishments under the general auspices of the university. In mind, temperament, and experience, therefore, President Low is well fitted to take counsel with representatives of his own country and of other nations for the discussion of the best way to remove the obstacles that lie in the path of the world's peace.

IV.—ALFRED T. MAHAN, INTERPRETER OF NAVAL HISTORY.

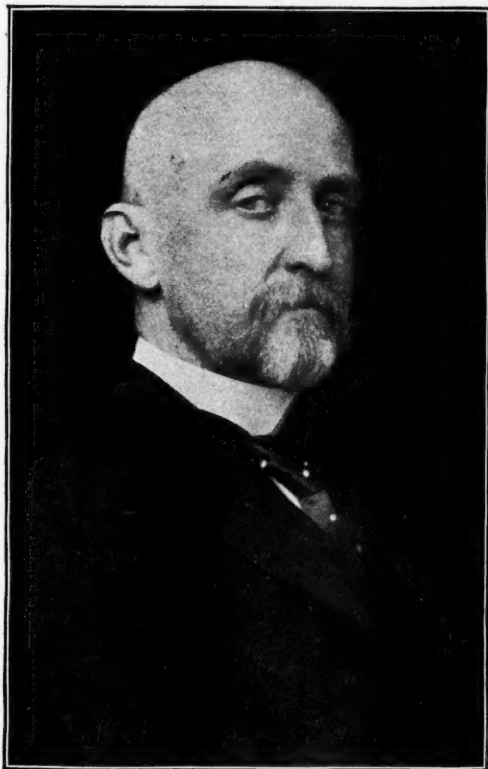


Photo by Hollinger.

CAPT. ALFRED T. MAHAN.

(One of the American commissioners at the Hague conference.)

There are several distinct reasons why the people of the United States must congratulate themselves on the presence of Captain Mahan, the naval strategist and scholar, in the commission to the peace congress. In the first place, it is very necessary that there should be members of this congress who have, in a broad sense, actual technical knowledge, and it is needless to say that Captain Mahan is probably the most eminent living expert in naval strategy. Then Captain Mahan has consistently advocated strong navies and preparedness for war with a special reference to their influence in making for peace. The temperamental rhythm and the scope of Captain Mahan's intellect, his unusual ability to grasp quickly and accurately a broad problem, complete the qualities which make him an ideal representative at The Hague.

To this summing up of Captain Mahan's equipment as a diplomat in the delicate and complex task before the peace commission might be added his experience as a public man during the past few years, when he has been *fêted* by the world as the first great exponent of the philosophy of sea power. We say few years, because it was in 1890, after thirty years of service in our navy, that his first book of international importance, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," was published in Boston and made the author known all over the globe.

Captain Mahan had worked steadily and patiently through the necessarily slow stages of a United States naval officer's career. He was born in New York City, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1859 when he was twenty-nine years of age. He came from duty in Brazilian waters when the Civil War broke out, and served on the *Congress* and the *Pocahontas*, gaining his lieutenantancy in 1861, acting as instructor at the Naval Academy for a year, and then continuing his sea duty on the *Seminole* and the *James Adger* until the close of the war, which brought him promotion to the grade of lieutenant-commander. In the years succeeding the war Captain Mahan saw a vast amount of routine service in varied fields; in the Gulf squadron, the Asiatic fleet, the south Atlantic fleet, the vessels of the Pacific station, shore duty at the New York Navy Yard, the Boston Navy Yard, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1885 he was appointed captain, and next year was made president of the Naval War College. After acting as president of the commission for selecting the site for a navy yard on the northwest coast, doing special duty for the Bureau of Navigation from 1889 to 1892, and presiding for another year over the Naval War College at Newport, Captain Mahan was in 1893 placed in command of the *Chicago*, of the European squadron. After forty years of service he was retired in 1896 at his own request, in order that he might devote himself to the literary productions which, it was then clear, would constitute his great life-work. In May last he returned to the naval board of strategy at his country's call until peace was made with Spain.

These detailed items in the long road to a naval captaincy are very interesting in a consideration of Captain Mahan's final significant work for his profession. It may seem somewhat strange that over thirty years of assiduous attention to such duties as those of a ship officer in time of peace

should leave a mind so fresh to evolve a new philosophy of naval history. The long training seems to have merely added a calm and orderly method and a valuable technical experience to Captain Mahan's equipment, without dulling in the least his strong initiative faculties.

"The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" was not the beginning of Captain Mahan's literary career. He had written, at the suggestion of a publishing firm, a volume on the navy in the Civil War and a "Life of Admiral Farragut," both comparatively perfunctory tasks. He himself has told the world how it was that he came into the greater work; how, when reading Mommsen in the English club at Lima, he was struck with the historian's failure to recognize the all-important influence of sea power on Hannibal's career. He wrote out the whole outline of "The Influence of Sea Power," discussed it with Admiral Luce, and then set to work with the most painstaking method. He selected the term "sea power" with the deliberate purpose of challenging attention. "Purists, I said to myself, may criticise me for marrying a Teutonic word to one of Latin origin, but I deliberately discarded the adjective 'maritime,' being too smooth to arrest men's attention or stick in their minds. I do not know how far this is usually the case with phrases that obtain currency; my impression is that the originator is himself generally surprised at their taking hold. I was not surprised in that sense. The effect produced was that which I fully purposed; but I was surprised at the extent of my success. 'Sea power,' in English at least, seems to have come to stay, in the sense I used it. 'The sea powers' were often spoken of before, but in an entirely different manner—not to express, as I meant to, at once an abstract conception and a concrete fact." At first there was difficulty in finding a publisher,

but Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. had the acumen to see the force of the work, and "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" came out in 1890, to an instant success. Two years later appeared "The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire;" in the spring of 1897 "The Life of Nelson, the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain;" and in December of the same year Captain Mahan's latest work to be published in book form, "The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future."

Just after "The Life of Nelson" appeared in London, Harold Frederic cabled that the reviewers of the London dailies sat up all night with the advance copies of the work and rushed into print the next morning long reviews, in every case almost extravagantly eulogistic. As a sample of the commentary, the *Times* said. "Captain Mahan's work will become one of the greatest of English classics"—surely a good deal for the *Times* to say of an American captain writing on the English Nelson and his navy. The English publishers had frequently to cable their American connections for further supplies of the book. The American publishers alone have sold more than 50,000 copies of his books—an extraordinary number for works of that class. The "sea-power" volumes have been translated into French, German, and Japanese. Degrees came to the author from Oxford and Cambridge, and he is an LL.D. of Harvard and Yale. But merely a category of the honors won by the sailor-scholar would be too extensive for a brief sketch. Captain Mahan protests that he does not understand the magnitude of his success. Personally he is a reserved man of polished manners, with a scholarly, almost academic, dignity, which curiously distinguishes him from the traditional character of the bluff and rugged sea-captain.

V.—CAPT. WILLIAM CROZIER, MILITARY INVENTOR AND EXPERT.

Capt. William Crozier, like Captain Mahan, has a valuable equipment of technical knowledge to aid him in representing our army on the peace commission. He, too, has passed through many phases of service in his profession, and he, too, has developed special technical talents by which his profession is now benefiting. Captain Crozier is an Ohioan, forty-four years of age, the son of Judge Robert Crozier, of Kansas. Captain Crozier passed through West Point, graduating in 1876, and at once began to see active

and arduous service, in the Fourth Artillery, with General Crook in his campaigns against the Sioux and Bannocks. After three years in the West he was for five years instructor in mathematics at West Point, and then, in 1884, in a competitive examination entered the ordnance department, with which he has been identified ever since. In 1890 he received his captain's commission.

Captain Crozier's special talents as an expert in ordnance became very important when, in



Photo by Davis & Sanford.

CAPT. WILLIAM CROZIER.

(One of the American commissioners at the Hague conference.)

1888, Congress ended an excited discussion of the state of our coast defenses by making appropriations for the establishment of a gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal and for various efforts to rehabilitate our coast fortifications. Captain, then Lieutenant, Crozier was sent to Europe to find out the latest things that had been done in improving the machinery of coast defense, and to make any purchases he might deem wise. The importance of this task can be

understood when it is remembered that the factories to be begun with the Congressional appropriations were dependent on Captain Crozier's report and his purchases, and that they would start along progressive or retrogressive lines, according as his judgment was good or bad.

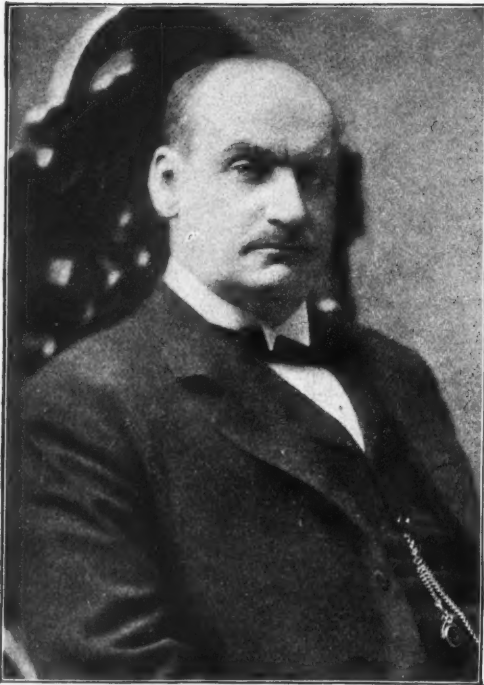
Since his return his special work has been the charge of the gun-carriage works in the ordnance department. He found that the guns in our coast forts could not be handled under the hail of fire from the secondary batteries on modern battleships, and that our coast guns were for this reason practically useless. In the security of peace we had not kept up with the march of invention. Captain Crozier at once set to work to remedy this vital defect, and with the help of General Buffington, the present chief of ordnance, perfected the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage, which is now universally used in our coast-defense works. Captain Crozier also invented the only wire-wrapped rifle, a ten-inch gun that has been found practicable and effective. General Buffington and Captain Crozier were patriotic enough to hand over all their valuable patent rights in the disappearing carriage to the United States Government, and it is pleasant to think that this Government now has the opportunity of returning the favor by bestowing on Captain Crozier the honor of membership in the commission.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain Captain Crozier was appointed as major and inspector-general of volunteers, and served from May 17 to November 30, when he was honorably discharged at his own request to resume his professional duties. Several of Captain Crozier's works on ordnance are used as text-books in the department, and his mastery of the theoretical branches of his profession makes him eminent even in the ordnance corps, a body which contains the highest grade of talent that exists in the United States army.

VI.—FREDERICK W. HOLLS, LAWYER AND POLITICAL SCIENTIST.

By no means the least active member of the delegation will be its secretary. Excepting Minister Newel, none of the other members belongs to the legal profession, and upon the secretary will devolve the functions of a law adviser as well as those of a secretary in the more usual sense. Mr. Holls will be the executive member of the body, and will bear about the

same relation to it that Prof. John Bassett Moore sustained toward our peace commissioners at Paris. Mr. Holls is a well-known member of the New York Bar and a prominent Republican. He has the advantage of being equally at home in two languages, while having a very fair acquaintance with several others. He is often classed with a group of leading German-Ameri-



MR. FREDERICK W. HOLLS.

(Secretary of the American commission at the Hague conference.)

cans of New York, and he made one of the principal speeches at the recent German dinner in honor of the seventieth birthday of Carl Schurz; but Mr. Holls is of American birth and education. His father, the Rev. Dr. George Charles Holls, came to this country from Darmstadt, in Germany, in 1850, and became greatly distinguished as a Lutheran clergyman and educator and as a practical philanthropist. He was especially active in promoting the establishment of orphanages, hospitals, and houses of refuge throughout America under German Lutheran auspices. His only son, Frederick William Holls, was born in 1857 in Zelienople, Butler County, western Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in 1866, the family removed to Mount Vernon, near New York City. Here the father rapidly rose to prominence in the Church, founding the "Wartburg," a model institution for orphan children, of which he retained active management until 1885, and promoting in every way not only the growth of the Church, but also its Americanization. Dr. Holls personally supervised the early education of his son, teaching him all rudimentary branches in the German language, but using that language at the same

time to imbue the boy with unqualifiedly American ideals. After a brief preparatory course in New York City the son entered Columbia College, where he graduated in 1878. His favorite studies in college were history, literature, and political science, as well as constitutional law, which he studied with Prof. John W. Burgess. In 1880 he took the degree of LL.B. *cum laude* at Columbia Law School, which at that time involved a thorough course in diplomatic history and international law. In May, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and he has since practiced his profession in New York City.

Mr. Holls' most noteworthy services in the philanthropic direction have been rendered in connection with the Legal Aid Society of New York and the Charity Organization Society. The Legal Aid Society was organized about 1875, chiefly for the benefit of the many scores of thousands of poor Germans in New York who would otherwise have been comparatively helpless in the presence of injustice in such matters as claims for unpaid wages and the like. Few of the almost countless charitable organizations of New York have been more conspicuously successful than this Legal Aid Society. In the twenty-four years of its existence it has had over 115,000 clients, for whom it has collected over \$700,000. Mr. Holls' connection with the society has been as its president in 1890-91 and as one of its vice-presidents ever since.

For about ten years Mr. Holls has been an active member of the council of the Charity Organization Society, serving on its committees on legal questions and on statistics. During the past winter he has served as chairman of a committee on tenement-house reform, his colleagues including Richard Watson Gilder, Felix Adler, J. M. Phelps Stokes, Ernest Flagg, Jacob A. Riis, Constant A. Andrews, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould.

Mr. Holls was married in 1889 to Miss Sayles, daughter of the Hon. F. C. Sayles, of Rhode Island, and since that time has lived in a charming home with ample grounds on North Broadway, Yonkers, overlooking a great sweep of the Hudson River. Yonkers is the principal town of Westchester County, and Mr. Holls has always been interested in the local politics of his city and county.

In 1883 he received the Republican nomination for State Senator for the district including the city of Yonkers; but it was a Democratic season and he was defeated. In 1893 he was elected as one of the delegates-at-large to the great constitutional convention which revised the organic law of the State of New York. Mr. Choate, now ambassador at London, was presi-

dent of that convention, and Mr. Elihu Root was the principal Republican leader on the floor. Mr. Choate and Mr. Root found no man in the entire convention better qualified than Mr. Holls to aid in the important work that had to be accomplished. Without disparagement to any of his colleagues in the convention, it may be said that no other member of the body had gone to Albany with so industrious and specific a previous preparation for the work. Mr. Holls' colleagues found him amazingly well versed, not merely in the political and constitutional history of the State of New York, but in the comparative constitutional law, history, and experience of all the other States.

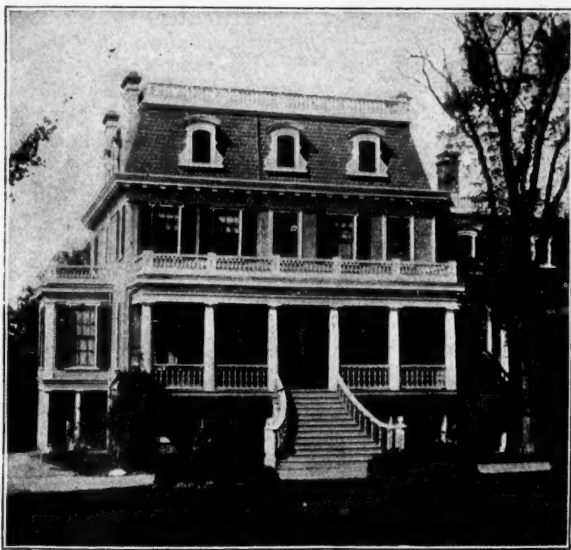
As a Republican Mr. Holls has always been deeply interested in national politics, and for nearly twenty years has taken an active part as a public speaker in Presidential campaigns, making addresses both in English and in German. His cogent arguments have been of especial use to the Republican workers in such Western German strongholds as Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. He possesses a remarkably fine library, made up largely of works in the departments of history and political science. He has long been an intimate friend of the Hon. Andrew D. White, with whom he spent a considerable time last year in Berlin. It was a time of great strain in the relations between not so much the governments as the people of the United States and Germany. The great skill and tact of our diplomatic representatives had preserved excellent relations with the govern-

ment, but the great mass of the German population was more or less hostile to the United States, and our people resented this unexpected and unjust feeling. That it was kept within bounds and subsequently allayed was due in a large measure to the strong and persistent efforts of the leaders of public opinion—professors, journal-

ists, and publicists, especially in Berlin, Leipzig, Munich, and other great centers. Mr. Holls' efforts to bring about these results and to second them were constant and indefatigable. His work, though less important, was similar in character to that of Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes during the Civil War, and it was a most excellent preparation for his duties this year.

His extensive travels in Europe and his knowledge of languages have made it easy for

him to acquire an unusual knowledge of international and diplomatic affairs, and he has a very wide acquaintance among European public men. While in Germany last year he received the degree of Doctor of Civil and Canon Law from the University of Leipzig. Besides his perfect mastery of English and German, Mr. Holls is well acquainted with French and is fairly proficient in Spanish. He has written some sketches of travel, as well as numerous lectures, papers, and speeches, most of which have been published. His long and intimate friendship with President White makes it especially felicitous that he should be selected as secretary of a commission of which Dr. White will doubtless be president.



"ALGONAK," THE RESIDENCE OF MR. HOLLS AT YONKERS, N. Y.



THE SCANDINAVIAN CONTENTION.

BY JULIUS MORITZEN.



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

STUDYING the mutability of the lesser nations during the past twenty years, "diplomacy," that subtle instrument for political surgery, would turn in the direction of the Balkan peninsula when searching for the cause of an effect. To the Slavic peoples were accorded the not too unenviable distinction of furnishing the discordant notes emanating from an orchestra during the tuning process. It was the preliminary "music" to an overture by the powers.

Of late, however, matters have changed somewhat. The spark which may set the world aflame need not necessarily be looked for among the mountain countries of southern Europe. Far toward the north the sturdy frame of the Scandinavian stands forth conspicuously as a factor for war or peace. The brother nations of Sweden and Norway confront each other in a manner that bodes no good. Russia's attitude toward the Finns is causing anxiety in circles which until recently looked on the Czar as the one monarch ready to reduce the armed strength of nations. And in Denmark, that restful land of plenty, the

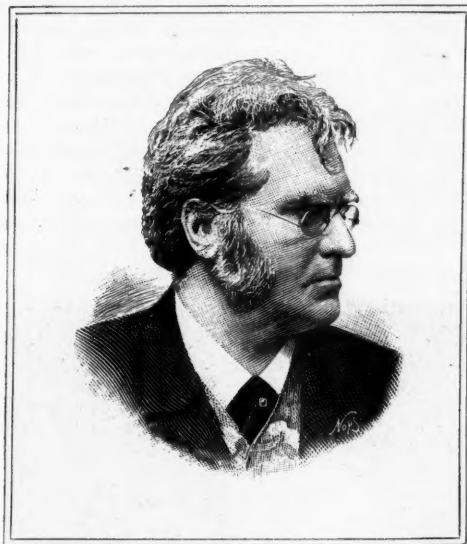
recent expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig-Holstein has stirred the inhabitants to a degree unknown since the German-Danish War of more than a quarter of a century ago. The countries bordering on the North Sea and the Baltic may well consider the situation as critical.

But while the contention between the Swedes and Norwegians might be left for them to settle, the reverberant notes of northern discord have reached the continent. That Norway means to continue aggressive the optimistic, even, are bound to confess. And that in case of eventualities issues will have to be taken, those favoring neutrality are beginning to realize. All that remains is the hour for action. But when that hour strikes the subjects of King Oscar who claim Sweden as their home will be prepared to receive the invaders from across the border. With watchful eye Stockholm has followed the transactions at Christiania, where the flag question, the constitutional prerogatives, and kindred features have agitated the Norwegians, who, with Bjornstjerne Bjornson as one of their leaders, have assumed a stand from which there is no retreat.

It is little less than unfortunate that countries which have shown such liberal tendencies should be involved in a matter which at best is based on egotism. The word is not used in a sense of disparagement, it must be understood. The Scandinavian character is too manly to allow of such an application. Fairness in love or war, if a paraphrase be permitted, has characterized the men of the dual kingdom since the days when might took the place of right. And it is because of this very sensitiveness that to-day the world looks expectantly to the unfolding of a Viking drama, the consequences of which may be more far-reaching than appears on the surface.

Leaving the grievances of Finland to be treated in due succession, the claims of the Norwegians are based on the constitution of 1814, when the union with Sweden was effected. No comparison can be made between an open subjection as practiced by Russia toward the Finns and the points of law involved in the Scandinavian imbroglio. In the one case it means depriving an ancient people of language, liberty, and love, almost. The subjects of King Oscar are not antagonistic to their monarch in the sense which antagonism would imply. As the King of Norway, the

Norwegians would consider the descendant of Bernadotte more desirable, beyond a doubt. Far greater is the esteem for King Oscar than that



BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

(Apostle of Norwegian independence.)

accorded Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway.

When the Swedish sovereign with the beginning of the present year surrendered his scepter temporarily to his eldest son, the formal decree which placed Prince Gustavus on the throne came as a warning note to the Norwegians anxious to force an issue. The illness of the King made it imperative that he relinquish for the time being the care of state. But the cooler heads at Christiania prevailed. Even Bjornson, whose writings breathe the spirit of Norwegian independence, cautioned against rashness at a period when composure was the all-essential to possess. King Oscar went away. Gustavus Adolphus at once made it evident that he would not tolerate interference with governmental affairs, and the hostility which he openly fostered increased day by day. Still the Norwegians held in leash their respective dogs of war. King Oscar now once more assumed the reins of government, and the latest advices from Sweden are to the effect that Norway is planning an attack on Gothenburg and that the city is bound to fall in the face of a naval attack. The loan recently negotiated by Norway for 20,000,000 crowns for military purposes looks significant in the face of the latest news.

The demands of Norway and the Norwegians

for political autonomy do not clearly define in what way this autonomy shall be established. From the very beginning of the union the political relations were ambiguous; each nation claims prerogatives which the other is unwilling to sanction. The consular service question is largely a matter of commerce which the Norwegians claim works injurious to them, while the reply comes from Sweden that there must be joint representation to make unity. King Oscar says he cannot send to another country two representatives, one for Norway and one for Sweden. The probability is, he avers, that they would differ in their policy. The reply comes from Norway:

"Look at the constitution of 1814. There is no expressed constitutional warrant for unity or identity of foreign service."

This Sweden does not gainsay. But the Swedes insist that necessity makes law frequently, and in trying to get Norway to adopt it as a provision of the constitution she has offered various concessions in return as an inducement. Similarly, in their demands for a separate foreign minister the Norwegians insisted that the diplomatic service throughout should be one of their own.

It appears from what has been brought to light of late that prior to 1885 it was the King's prerogative to administer foreign affairs as he thought best. Norwegian ministers were quite as likely to be appointed to the Foreign Office as Swedish. In 1885, however, Sweden changed her constitution so that the administration of foreign affairs and the cabinet council in which these affairs are decided were dependent on the Swedish Riksdag, or parliament. Standing up for her right as a sovereign state, Norway insists that the power of the Foreign Office shall be so vested that she gets her share in the administration.

While the flag episode might be considered the most conspicuous feature which has developed of late, it in reality is nothing more than an offshoot from the basic trouble. When the Storting adopted the resolution which altered the design of the flag, this action of the legislators at Christiania aroused the enthusiasm of the Norwegians to a high pitch. The removal of the superimposed crosses, emblematic of the two kingdoms, made the Norwegian standard a purely local one. It was a thorn in the eyes of the other nation from which she has not as yet recovered.

With the Norwegian flag an independent one, Bjornstjerne Bjornson now began to preach his gospel of independence. Around him rallied the younger element, to whom Bjornson has long

stood as the personification of free thought and speech. With that rare fluency of tongue and pen he told his people what should be their model and their motive. The peasantry looks upon him with delight and pride. Bjornson it was who first brought the deliciousness of the mountain life to the notice of the dwellers in the cities.

And then there is Henrik Ibsen. Taciturn as the most psychological of his plays, the Norwegians have discovered that, with all his moroseness, Ibsen is a Norwegian of the Norwegians. His pen has been silent in the controversy, it is true. But by inference he makes it known that he may be reckoned on in the hour of need. Frequently in the past Henrik Ibsen has scoffed at his native land, called it provincial, and preferred residence abroad. But the author of "Ghosts" and "The Pillars of Society" is now in Norway, following the progress of the struggle with an interest which may make his next production a martial one instead of concerning itself with the social problems, as in the past.

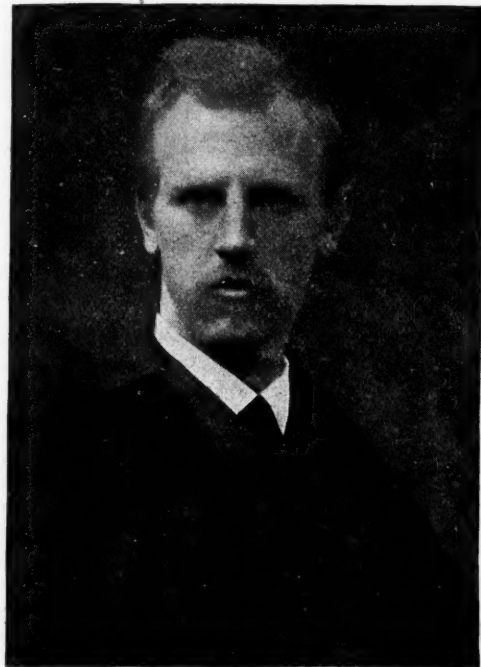
History shows that the smaller the nation the greater the influence wielded by the men of letters. The Polish struggle gave free rein to minds fertile and responsive to the stirring episodes of the times. In Hungary the poetry of the country was as strong a weapon against Austrian aggression as the mailed fist. The ancient songs of the Finns are again touching the heart-strings of a people doomed to national extinction at the hands of the Russian Czar. And in the north, likewise, Scandinavian men and women listen rapturously to the martial strains which tell of past glories and those to come.

More prolific than the Swedes in the art of eloquence, the Norwegians hailed the return of Fritjof Nansen as an omen and an ally. When Stockholm did him honor, when King Oscar in person told the intrepid explorer and his comrades what was their due, across the border the Norwegians looked askance at the festivities showered upon their kinsman in whom they held such pride. But when Nansen came to Christiania and in burning language told his fellow countrymen what pride he felt because one of them, all suspicion vanished on the instant and the sailor-scientist established himself firmly on the patriotic soil of Norway.

To Americans in particular it must appeal when informed that in his manifesto to the British nation Fritjof Nansen speaks out for the "apparent sympathy which exists between the British and Norwegian people." The explorer knows the science of handling the multitude, as well as the wastes and silence of the interminable expanse of ice. With Bjornson and Ibsen each standing out strong in their own light, Fritjof

Nansen is a helpmate in the cause of Norway which counts for much and finds appreciation.

Fundamentally considered, a vast difference exists between the Norwegians and the Swedes. Virtually of the same stock, the irony of nations has made the court of Stockholm a seat of etiquette and of learning; the aristocracy is a thing apart, and the descendant of the Frenchman Bernadotte knows how to value appearance for appearance's sake. In Norway all men are born equal. Ducal or baronial castles do not strike root in the mountain soil. Titles are of a perfunctory kind and not coveted beyond the measure of success appended. Brain and brawn are the characteristics of the Norwegians.



FRITJOF NANSEN.
(Norway's modern hero.)

But brain and brawn are also the Swedes' possession. No better-equipped scholar is found in Europe than King Oscar, whose scientific opinions men of science respect. Born on January 21, 1829, the great-grandson of Napoleon's famous general succeeded to the throne on April 18, 1872. Previously graduated a doctor of philosophy from the University of Upsala, his people claim him as the best-educated monarch of his day. It was to him that Nansen owed his first encouragement in regard to arctic research. King Oscar's ability as a diplomat and authority

on international law was attested by the choice of him as the judge of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Again, in the domain of literature the Swedish King has won renown. For some of his romances and ballads sent to the Swedish Academy anonymously he received a prize. He has translated "The Cid" of Herder, the works of Tasso and of Goethe, has edited the memoirs of Charles XII., and has written a drama, "The Castle of Kronborg." His monograph on Charles XII. is considered a masterful conception of a character both unique and influential. King Oscar is an orator, a student, and a man of action.

Perhaps because of these very qualities the Norwegians feel aggrieved and resentful. Is he not their king as well as the King of Sweden? they ask. Why not accord them the equal privileges as accorded the other nation? they ask again. In his heart of hearts King Oscar feels the situation more keenly, perhaps, than does the most ardent of his subjects, be he Swedish or Norwegian by birth and sentiment.

The reception tendered Crown Prince Gustavus on his recent visit to Norway was in keeping with that hostile feeling for which he is himself responsible. The pranks of students might have been omitted, however, without the dignity of the nation suffering in consequence. But all in all the king *pro tempore* had earned no better than he received. To flaunt open defiance in the face of liberalism is not palatable to the people so treated. Unquestionably King Oscar's return postponed what for a time seemed the inevitable conflict looked forward to.

Prince Gustavus is an admirer of Emperor William II. To him no greater ruler ever graced the throne of a monarchy. Like William, the Swedish Crown Prince believes the mailed fist preferable to the velvet glove in dealing with subjects, whether disloyal or otherwise. He has asked for nothing better than being intrusted with the command of the Swedish army for the task of reducing his father's rebellious subjects, as he terms them, to entire submission. He so expressed himself in a public speech in Stockholm, and when his sentiments became known to the Norwegian Storting the national legislature immediately passed by an almost unanimous vote a measure suspending the payment of the Norwegian moiety of the civil list of the Crown Prince, on the ground that it was ridiculous to subscribe to the maintenance of a prince who publicly expressed the wish to lead a Swedish army of invasion into Norway.

Repeatedly King Oscar asked his son to retract his words, or at any rate make some amends for

his utterances. Prince Gustavus refused, and while he is wealthy in his own right, the question of money is not the only one involved.



CROWN PRINCE GUSTAVUS OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Sweden is pro-German, and the King is known to be bound by a secret military convention to coöperate with the triple alliance in the event of a European war by closing the Baltic Sea to French and Russian ships. The sympathies of the Norwegians, on the other hand, lie with the French. With Norway a republic, Sweden would find it impossible to fulfill her share of the agreement with the alliance.

Differing in language, in laws, and in customs, the treaty which binds the two countries together was more a pact for mutual defense against Russia than anything else. Great Britain and France, as the signatory powers to the treaty of 1855, are bound by it to protect the Scandinavian peninsula from Russian aggression. It would be interesting to know what effect the much-talked of Franco-Russian alliance would have in case Russia should decide it important to gain a port in Scandinavian territory.

As for Denmark, neutral as has been this nation's course in the Sweden-Norway controversy, the fact is established that the Danes feel highly aggrieved because of the expulsion of Danish subjects from German territory. The policy of Dr. von Miquel proves especially exasperating to the Danes, because Schleswig was formerly a

Danish province, forcibly wrested from Denmark by Prussia in 1864. Germanizing the conquered provinces has proved as difficult a task, as it pertains to the North, as when applied to the territory formerly that of France. The Danes are fond of the Norwegians. Language and literature are identical. When Henrik Ibsen gives to the world a new play, it is the Royal Danish Theater at Copenhagen which becomes the scene of its initial production. While ties of marriage bind the royal houses of Denmark and Sweden, no great motive brings the people of these two countries in close touch. As for England, and perhaps Russia, here the matrimonial bonds have a stronger effect, for as a daughter of the King of Denmark the future Queen of Great Britain is highly beloved across the English Channel. And the late Czar Alexander's pleasure in spending his time on Danish soil found response in the people of both lands.

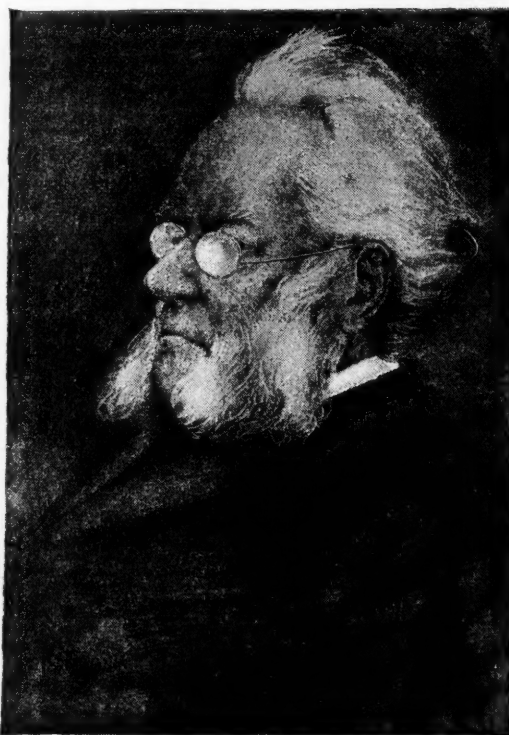
The prophecy of diplomats may be largely an exaggerated form of guessing. But as near as can be measured at this day, the armed situation in case of Scandinavian hostilities will stand as follows: Sweden—Germany, Austria, Italy; Norway—Great Britain, Russia (?), France, Denmark. The rest of the continent will remain neutral except circumstances should force them into the conflict.

As for Finland, that unhappy nation which glories in a superlative past, the recent ukase of the Czar has sealed her fate forever. The Russifying process is doing its work. The Finns may protest; delegation after delegation may plead with the courtiers at St. Petersburg for an audience with the ruler. From an historic past she will take her place with Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hungary, to some extent. The fate of Poland need hardly be touched upon; historians have told her story of blood and submission.

The distinctive flag, currency, and postage of Finland have been abolished, and Russian takes the place of the Finnish tongue. But what is hardest of all, the state religion of Russia is imposed upon the Finns, inasmuch as all public officers must be sworn according to the rites of the Russian Church.

And then the peace conference at The Hague! Of all the subjects to be discussed, but one appeals to the average man of blood and sinews. Arbitration did not need this conference for its promulgation; the nations know its value to the full. Is it any wonder that Europe shows reluctance and asks for an explanation? The Czar may be sincere, his idealism something akin to a

millennium prophet's vision, but when the Scandinavians stand brother against brother in that struggle which is bound to come it would be a miracle, almost, if with his desire for expansion the Czar of all the Russias could seize some Swedish territory without resorting to arms of his own. And while the fate of the lesser nations may be hanging by a thread; while Norway is arming and calling upon its citizens to show their patriotism; while the sister nation looks wistfully across the border, getting ready



HENRIK IBSEN.

the meanwhile for the attack; while Denmark is wishing for its lost provinces, which she continues to believe may some time again be hers, France would welcome an opportunity, such as rarely would come again, should the blaze burst out in the north and the torch of battle be flung across the English Channel and the Baltic. Not pleasant predictions these; but history, after all, but seldom contradicts its mission. The disarmament question of the powers would play an inconsequential part in the Scandinavian situation, as it concerns those immediately interested.

INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

BY JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

(Secretary and counsel of the American peace commission.)

IT is one of the evidences of the growth of an influential public opinion that nations have in modern times felt it incumbent upon them to justify their conduct in war by certain legal standards, the observance of which is regarded as a test of civilization. Since the war between China and Japan two works have appeared in which the events of that conflict are discussed with a view to show that the principles of international law were observed by the latter power. One of these works, which was published in French at Paris, was written by Mr. Nagao Ariga, professor of international law in the superior school of war at Tokio. The other, which was published in English at London, was written by Mr. Sakuyé Takahashi, professor of law in the imperial naval staff college of Japan, legal adviser to the Japanese squadron during the Chinese-Japanese War, and compiler of the legal portion of the history of the war. It is possible that these loyal sons of Japan may have had a special motive for their works in the desire to demonstrate the justice of the claim of their country to the place to which it has aspired in the family of nations. But as all war, no matter by what peoples it is carried on, means the killing and wounding of men, the destruction of property, and the consequent loosening for the time of the restraints by which man's propensity to violence is in time of peace controlled, there is always room, especially as a common agreement has not been reached on various points, for an exposition and justification of the rules to which the combatants sought to adhere.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

One of the first questions that necessarily arise in a war between maritime powers is that of the treatment of merchant ships and other private property on the high seas. This question embraces not only the treatment of enemy ships and the cargo on board of them, but also the treatment of neutral ships and their cargoes. According to international law up to the present time, the ships of an enemy are lawful prize, but the cargo on board of them may or may not be subject to condemnation. On the other hand, ships of a neutral are not in themselves good prize, but may become so as the result of un-

neutral conduct—such as the attempt to break a blockade—and their cargoes, like the cargoes of enemy ships, may or may not be subject to confiscation, according to circumstances. For the purpose of elucidating the subject, let us briefly examine its history.

To the treatment of private property on the high seas in time of war three rules have been applied:

1. That the goods of an enemy may be seized and confiscated without regard to the belligerent or neutral character of the ship on which they are found.
2. That the goods of an enemy, contraband of war excepted, are free from seizure and confiscation when on board of a neutral ship. This rule is commonly summed up in the phrase "Free ships free goods."
3. That the goods partake of the character of the ship and are to be confiscated if the ship belongs to an enemy, but free if the ship belongs to a neutral. This rule may be summed up in the phrase "Free ships free goods, enemy ship enemy goods."

This last rule does not at the moment require our attention, since it is not enforced by any nation apart from special treaty stipulations. The great contest has been waged between the first two rules—namely, the rule that the fate of the goods is determined by the belligerent or neutral character of the ship owner, whichever it may be, and the rule that free ships make free goods.

The first of these rules was at one time the common law of Europe. It was laid down in the "*Consolato del Mare*" and was universally accepted. But about the middle of the seventeenth century a new rule began to be introduced, and it was stipulated in various treaties that freedom of the ship should give freedom to the cargo: in other words, that the goods of an enemy should be exempt from seizure and confiscation when on board of a neutral ship. This rule was subsequently embodied in the marine ordinances of France. It was strenuously advocated by the Dutch. It formed a part of the declaration issued by the Empress of Russia in 1780, a declaration which afterward formed the basis of what was known as the armed neutrality. Indeed, though it was often departed from in practice, especially for purposes of retalia-

tion in wars in which Great Britain was involved, it was so generally accepted in principle on the continent of Europe that the ancient rule came to be known as the English rule. In time, however, even Great Britain came to accept the new rule. When the Crimean War broke out she joined with France in proclaiming that enemy property on board a neutral ship would be respected. Then, at the close of the war, came the famous Declaration of Paris of April 16, 1856, by which the signatory powers—France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, and the Porte—with a view “to establish a uniform doctrine on a point so important,” announced their adherence to the rule and engaged to invite other powers to adhere to it.

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS.

The rules of the Declaration of Paris were as follows:

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.
4. Blockades in order to be binding must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

These rules were brought as a whole to the attention of the powers and were accepted by all the German states, by the Two Sicilies and the Papal States, and indeed by all the powers except the United States, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela. The United States declined to adhere to the declaration because, while it undertook to abolish privateering, it still permitted the capture and confiscation of enemies' ships and of enemies' goods on board such ships. The United States offered to adhere on condition that private property at sea be exempt from capture and confiscation, except in the cases of violation of the law of contraband and of blockade. It is not improbable that this condition would have been accepted if President Buchanan had not withdrawn the proposition. On the outbreak of the Civil War the United States offered to adhere to the declaration as a whole, but the offer came to naught, since its acceptance was found to involve the question of the power of the United States to control the belligerent action of the Confederacy, which had authorized the issuance of privateering commissions.

TREATY PROVISIONS.

Now, as the United States had not become a party to the Declaration of Paris, what was its actual position in respect of the principle of free ships free goods when the war with Spain be-

gan? Mr. Seward, in an instruction to Mr. Dayton, our minister to France, of September 10, 1861, said: “We have always practiced on the principles of the declaration.” Similar statements may be found in the works of our publicists; but they are in fact inaccurate. Our courts, except where a treaty prescribed a different rule, had uniformly confiscated enemy property, even where it was seized under the neutral flag. And what did our treaties say? In only ten of them, made with seven powers—Algiers 1816, Morocco 1787 and 1836, Prussia 1785 and 1828, Spain 1795, Tripoli 1796 and 1805, Tunis 1797, and Venezuela 1860—had the rule of free ships free goods been stipulated for unconditionally, contraband apart. Of these the treaties with Algiers and Venezuela had come to an end and the treaty with Spain had been modified.

In six treaties, first with Russia in 1854 and then with the Two Sicilies in 1855, Peru 1856, Bolivia 1858, Haiti 1864, and the Dominion Republic 1867, the principle of free ships free goods was recognized as “permanent and immutable,” but at the same time the contracting parties engaged to apply it only to the commerce and navigation of such powers as should “consent to adopt” it as “permanent and immutable.” Of these treaties, those with the Dominion Republic and the Two Sicilies had ceased to be in force and that with Peru had been superseded.

In our treaty with Spain of 1819 the principle of free ships free goods was acknowledged, but it was provided that it should apply only to the property of enemies whose governments recognized the principle. Similar stipulations may be found in our treaties with Italy of 1871 and Peru of 1887.

The precedent for these last stipulations was set in the first treaty ever concluded by us—the treaty of amity and commerce with France of February 6, 1778. But in this treaty they were coupled with yet another rule, which was restrictive of the rights of neutrals—namely, the rule that the goods of the citizens of the contracting parties should be confiscated if laden on the ship of an enemy, unless they were shipped before the declaration of war or within a certain time afterward in ignorance of the declaration. These associated stipulations are found more generally than any others in our treaties relating to neutral rights, as may be seen by the following list: Brazil 1828, Central America 1825, Chile 1832, Colombia 1824 and 1846, Ecuador 1839, France 1800, Guatemala 1849, Mexico 1831, the Netherlands 1782, Peru 1851, Peru-Bolivia 1836, Salvador 1850 and 1870, Sweden and Norway 1783, 1816, and 1827, and Venezuela 1836. But at

the outbreak of our war with Spain all these treaties except those with Colombia (1846), Salvador (1870), and Sweden and Norway (1827) had ceased to be in force.

With Great Britain we had had no stipulation on the subject we are now discussing except that embodied in the treaty of 1794, known as the Jay treaty, which acknowledged the rule of the common law.

Such was the actual situation on the eve of the war.

WE DECLARE AGAINST PRIVATEERING.

On April 22, 1898, the Department of State, in a telegraphic instruction to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, said: "In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the following recognized rules of international law." The telegram then recited the second, third, and fourth rules of the Declaration of Paris.

On April 25, 1898, war was by act of Congress declared to have existed since the 21st, and on April 26 the President issued a proclamation defining the position of the Government on questions of maritime law. By this proclamation the announcement that it would not be the policy of the United States to resort to privateering was repeated, and the second, third, and fourth rules of the Declaration of Paris were promulgated for the observance of officers of the United States during the conflict.

The proclamation contained three other notable provisions: 1. It allowed Spanish merchant vessels, in any ports or places within the United States, till May 21, 1898, for loading their cargoes and departing, and exempted them from seizure during the voyage. 2. It allowed Spanish merchant vessels which had sailed for the United States prior to April 21, 1898, to enter and discharge their cargoes and afterward forthwith to depart without molestation. 3. It directed that the right of search should be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals, and that the voyages of mail steamers should not be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade.

RULES FOLLOWED BY THE UNITED STATES.

On April 27, 1898, the Treasury Department issued to collectors of customs certain instructions, which were prepared in consultation with the Department of State. To one feature of these instructions it is proper to call attention. While they forbade the clearance of an Ameri-

can vessel for a Spanish port, the only restriction they placed upon the clearance of any other vessel for such a port was that the vessel should not carry contraband of war or coal. By the strict laws of war all trading between enemies is prohibited, but these instructions permitted the clearance of a neutral ship with an American-owned cargo for Spain, and to this extent permitted trading between enemies.

The various rules to which we have referred served to regulate the conduct of the United States in accordance with the most enlightened modern practice. They went as far as nations have actually gone in the direction of ameliorating the inconveniences which commerce suffers from war. But in respect of the exemption of private property of the enemy from capture they did not go as far as various nations (and among them the United States) have at times expressed a desire to go. This exemption was a favorite principle of Franklin's. It was strenuously advocated by John Quincy Adams, both as Secretary of State and as President. As Secretary of State, in 1823, he proposed it to France, Great Britain, and Russia, and caused it to be advocated in a message of President Monroe to Congress. In 1825 he presented it in one of his own messages as President. In 1826 he took care that it occupied a leading place in the instructions given by Mr. Clay to our delegates to the Panama congress. In 1854 the United States proposed it, as we have seen, as the condition of its acceptance of the Declaration of Paris. In 1866, on the outbreak of the war between Austria and Prussia, each of those powers issued a decree exempting the ships and cargoes of the other from seizure and condemnation as enemy property on condition of reciprocity. In 1870, on the outbreak of the Franco-German War, Prussia decreed the exemption of French ships and cargoes without exacting reciprocity; but on January 12, 1871, Prince Bismarck revoked the decree as an act of retaliation. By Article XII. of the treaty of February 26, 1871, the United States and Italy agreed that in the event of war between them the private property of their respective citizens and subjects should be exempt from capture except for violation of the law of contraband or of blockade. On April 25, 1898, Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, introduced in the House a joint resolution declaring that merchant ships should be exempt from capture. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but it failed to pass. One of the grounds on which it was opposed—indeed, the principal ground disclosed in what was said in debate—was the lack of reciprocity on the part of Spain in respect of the concessions already made.

In connection with the subject of prize law, it is proper to refer to a report that got abroad during the continuance of hostilities, to the effect that the crews of ships captured by United States men-of-war as prizes were detained as prisoners of war. This report was erroneous. It probably originated in the circumstance that in certain cases the persons in question, being detained as witnesses, were, for lack of other provision, turned over to the military authorities for subsistence. It was merely for the purpose of feeding them that they were temporarily placed in the custody of those authorities.

PRINCIPLES FOLLOWED BY SPAIN.

The principles of conduct of the Spanish Government were embodied in a royal decree of April 23, 1898. By this decree it was declared, in the first place, that as the result of the state of war all treaties and conventions between the two countries were terminated. As a general principle this declaration was defensible; but among the treaty stipulations in existence between the two countries at the beginning of the war there were some that expressly referred to a state of war, as, for example, the provision that there should, in case of war, be allowed to the merchants of the one country in the territory of the other a year within which to close up their business and depart. The Spanish Government, in response to an inquiry made on behalf of the United States by the British ambassador at Madrid, declared that all the stipulations of the treaties were intended to be terminated, but offered, if the United States would propose it, to consider the question of adopting provisionally, for the purposes of the war, the stipulations specifically referring to a state of war. The United States declined to make such a proposal, on the ground that it considered the stipulations in question as still in force. This position seems to have been obviously correct. If it be true that treaty provisions made solely with reference to a state of war are terminated by war, it follows that they can never operate at all, and that the contracting parties have merely stultified themselves in agreeing to them.

In the second place, the royal decree allowed only five days from the date of its publication for the departure of American ships from Spanish ports. It did not prohibit the capture of such ships after their departure, nor did it provide for the entrance and discharge of American ships sailing for Spanish ports before the war.

In the third place, while it declared the adhesion of Spain to the second, third, and fourth rules of the Declaration of Paris, it reserved the right to issue letters of marque to privateers.

Of this reservation Spain in the end took no advantage. Early in July it was reported that a vessel was fitting out in British Columbia as a Spanish privateer, and disquieting rumors as to its designs appeared from day to day. Inquiries in the proper quarter, however, showed that the report was unfounded.

In one instance the United States and Spain agreed to the adoption, for the purposes of the war, of certain stipulations not previously in force between them. Both governments were parties to the Geneva convention of 1864, commonly called the Red Cross convention, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in the armies in the field; and as many other governments were also parties to it, it was not included in the denunciation, by royal decree, of the treaties between the two countries. In 1868 an international conference was held at Geneva, by which certain articles, known as "the additional articles of 1868," some of which relate exclusively to war at sea, were formulated. These articles were approved by various powers, including the United States, and were adopted in the Franco-German War as a *modus vivendi*, but they had never acquired the force of an international convention by exchange of ratifications. On the proposal of the Swiss Government, as the organ of the signatories of the Geneva convention, they were adopted both by the United States and by Spain as a *modus vivendi* during the continuance of the war. Before this was effected the United States had, in fact, on the breaking out of hostilities, fitted out and commissioned the ambulance ship *Solace* to accompany the Atlantic fleet and render aid to the sick, wounded, and dying, in substantial conformity with the additional articles. Other ships were afterward similarly commissioned.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.

In the course of the war it became necessary to deal with the important subjects of blockade and contraband. Spain was not so fortunate as to reach the point of blockading any American port. But the first hostile act on the part of the United States was the blockade of the ports of the north coast of Cuba from Cardenas to Bahia Honda, inclusive, and of the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast. Subsequently the United States blockaded all the ports on the south coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and the port of San Juan, in Porto Rico. Admiral Dewey, after destroying the Spanish fleet at Manila, maintained a blockade of that port. The object of a blockade being to cut off all intercourse between the inhabitants of the blockaded place and the world outside, it is

a general rule that while a period is allowed—usually of fifteen days—during which vessels may depart either in ballast or with cargo bought and shipped before the commencement of the blockade, no cargo is permitted to be shipped after the blockade is instituted. In the first proclamation of blockade by the United States, which was issued on April 22, a period of thirty days was allowed for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded ports, but nothing was said as to cargo. The natural inference would therefore have been that no cargo could be taken on board after the blockade was instituted. But in applying the proclamation to the cases which arose under it, the United States construed it as permitting the taking of cargo during the thirty days; and when the next proclamation was issued, this point was expressly covered by a clause in which it was stated that neutral vessels lying in any of the ports to which the blockade was then extended would be allowed "thirty days to issue therefrom, with cargo."

This feature and other features of the law of blockade were included in General Order No. 492, issued by the Navy Department on June 20, 1898. This order, which bears the title of "Instructions to Blockading Vessels and Cruisers," was published for the information and guidance of the naval service. From the point of view of international law it is an interesting document, since it definitely formulates for the first time the policy of the United States on various important questions.

"CONTRABAND" AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

Among the subjects of which it treats is that of contraband. No subject has given rise to a greater contrariety of views than this, and its importance can hardly be overestimated. We have seen that the rule of free ships free goods is subject to the exception of contraband of war; and it is obvious that by extending the exception the effect of the rule may be practically nullified.

According to the classification of Grotius, commodities are to be placed, with reference to the question of contraband, under three heads: 1. Articles "which are of use in war alone, as arms." 2. Articles "which are useless in war and which serve only for purposes of luxury." 3. Articles "which can be used both in war and in peace, as money, provisions, ships, and articles of naval equipment." Concerning Classes 1 and 3 there is no controversy, except possibly as to the inclusion or exclusion of some particular article; but in regard to Class 3 there has always been a fierce dispute. By General Order 492 the position of the United States on the subject is clearly defined. Premising its definition

with the explanation that "contraband of war comprehends only articles having a belligerent destination, as to an enemy's port or fleet," it specifies certain articles as "absolutely contraband" and others as "conditionally contraband." The former are:

Ordnance; machine guns and their appliances and the parts thereof; armor plate and whatever pertains to the offensive and defensive armament of naval vessels; arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, or copper, or of any other material, such arms and instruments being specially adapted for use in war by land or sea; torpedoes and their appurtenances; cases for mines, of whatever material; engineering and transport materials, such as gun-carriages, caissons, cartridge-boxes, campaigning forges, canteens, pontoons; ordnance stores; portable range-finders; signal flags destined for naval use; ammunition and explosives of all kinds; machinery for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; saltpeter; military accouterments and equipments of all sorts; horses.

The "conditionally contraband" are as follows:

Coal when destined for a naval station, a port of call, or a ship or ships of the enemy; materials for the construction of railroads and telegraphs, and money, when such materials or money are destined for the enemy's forces; provisions when destined for an enemy's ship or ships or for a place that is besieged.

Some reference should be made to another point covered by General Order 492. In the year 1861 the United States and Great Britain came to the verge of war over the incident commonly known as the *Trent* case. This case derives its name from the steamer *Trent*, a British packet which plied between Vera Cruz and St. Thomas, by way of Havana, carrying the mails under a contract with the British Government and making connection at St. Thomas with mail steamers running direct to Southampton. On November 8, 1861, Captain Wilkes, of the United States man-of-war *San Jacinto*, overhauled the *Trent* while on her way from Havana to St. Thomas, and took out of her Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners to Great Britain and France, and certain persons of their suit, and brought them to the United States. The ground on which Captain Wilkes justified his action was that they were, as "live dispatches," subject to seizure as analogues of contraband. The Government of the United States did not repudiate this justification, but released the prisoners on the ground that under the law of prize an irregularity was committed in not bringing the vessel in for the purpose of subjecting her to legal proceedings along with the prisoners.

Under General Order 492 the case of the *Trent* could not have arisen. By this order a neutral vessel is liable to seizure for carrying "hostile

dispatches" only "when sailing as a dispatch vessel practically in the service of the enemy," and it is expressly declared that she is not liable to seizure "when she is a mail packet and carries them [the hostile dispatches] in the regular and customary manner, either as a part of the mail in her mail-bags or separately, as a matter of accommodation and without special arrangement or remuneration;" and it is further declared that "the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade."

In the Spanish royal decree of April 23, 1898, the definition of contraband was as follows:

Cannon, machine guns, mortars, guns, all kinds of guns and firearms, bullets, bombs, grenades, fuses, cartridges, matches, powder, sulphur, saltpeter, dynamite and every kind of explosive, articles of equipment like uniforms, straps, saddles and artillery and cavalry harness, engines for ships and their accessories, shafts, screws, boilers, and other articles used in the construction, repair, and arming of warships, and in general all warlike instruments, utensils, tools, and other articles, and whatever may hereafter be determined to be contraband.

But for the last clause, which seems to be capable of rendering nugatory the preceding specific enumeration, the decree would in respect of contraband be open to little objection. Soon after its promulgation its operation was restricted by a special dispensation in favor of sulphur, which is very largely used in the United States in the manufacture of paper from wood-pulp. As the supply of sulphur is chiefly obtained from Sicily, the Spanish Government would have had a rare opportunity to seize and confiscate it as it passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. But upon the request of the Italian Government it agreed to forego this advantage and refrained from treating sulphur as contraband.

A question more or less discussed during the recent hostilities, though it did not become the subject of international controversy, was that of the right of a belligerent to cut submarine cables owned by neutrals in order to prevent his adversary from making an unneutral use of them. The protection of submarine cables outside territorial waters is regulated by an international convention signed at Paris on March 14, 1884. The United States is a party to this convention and has adopted legislation for its enforcement. The convention, however, expressly provides that its stipulations "shall in no wise affect the liberty of action of belligerents." The precedents as to such action were not numerous, owing to the fact that communication by cables is a recent thing. The United States limited its interruption of such communication to its mili-

tary needs, preferring to keep it open where this could be done on fair and equal terms.

The rules observed by the United States in its conduct of the war on land were, in certain important particulars, set forth in the order issued by the President on July 18, 1898, on the occupation of Santiago de Cuba by the American forces. In this order it was declared that our occupation should be as free as possible from severity; that the municipal laws of the conquered territory should be considered as continuing in force so far as they were compatible with the new order of things; that the judges and other officials connected with the administration of justice should, if they paid due obedience to the authority of the United States, be permitted to continue to administer the law as between man and man; that the native constabulary should, so far as practicable, be preserved; and that the freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations should be abridged only when it might be necessary to do so.

As to the treatment of property, the order declared that while public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, might be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use, the real property of the state should not be destroyed save in case of military necessity; that public means of transportation, though they might be appropriated by the military occupant to his use, should not, except in the same case, be destroyed, nor, unless destroyed under military necessity, be retained; that all churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, and all school-houses, should, so far as possible, be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, be prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity; that private property, individual or corporate, should be confiscated only for cause; that property taken for the use of the army should be paid for when possible at a fair valuation; and that when payment in cash was not possible receipts should be given.

The promulgation and enforcement of this order may be considered as a contribution to the establishment of principles of justice and humanity which, although not new, have not always been observed in war even in recent times. The United States, however, owes it to its past as well as to its future to maintain the highest standards of international conduct, and it was in the discharge of this obligation that the Government promulgated the principles by which it was guided in the conflict with Spain.

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

AFTER many years of effort to accomplish a radical reform in the framework of its municipal government, the city of San Francisco has now at length adopted a new charter. The provisions of this comprehensive document are in many ways interesting and in several ways novel and striking.

What is entitled "the legislative power" is vested in a body called the board of supervisors, consisting of eighteen members, who hold office for two years and all of whom are elected from the city at large rather than from wards or districts. Each supervisor receives an annual salary of \$1,200. Every ex-mayor of San Francisco is entitled to a seat in the board of supervisors and may participate in the debates, but has no vote and draws no pay. The mayor is the presiding officer of the board of supervisors, and in his absence the chair is taken by a member of the board, who is designated as president *pro tem*. The meetings of the board occur every Monday and are public. The matters voted upon by the board of supervisors must go to the mayor for approval, and his veto is final, unless upon reconsideration fourteen members of the board vote contrary to the mayor's decision.

But passage through the board is not the only way in which an ordinance may be adopted under this new San Francisco charter. There is a highly noteworthy provision in the nature of what is known as direct legislation. If as many as 15 per cent. of the number of voters who voted at the last preceding election sign a petition asking to have a particular ordinance submitted to the popular vote, the election commissioners must see that opportunity is duly given at the next election. If the majority of the votes that are cast upon the proposition are favorable, the ordinance goes into force without any assistance from the mayor or supervisors; nor can the supervisors with the mayor's approval repeal an ordinance thus enacted by direct vote of the people. It should be said, however, that if it proposed to repeal or amend such an ordinance, the supervisors have a right to submit to the people at a regular election any proposition they may themselves agree upon, either for complete or partial repeal or for amendment.

In general it is provided that "every ordinance involving the granting by the city and county of any franchise for the supply of light or water, or

for the lease or sale of any public utility, or for the purchase of land of more than \$50,000 in value, must be submitted to the vote of the electors by the city and county at the election next ensuing after the adoption of such ordinance." That is to say, in San Francisco henceforth it will not be sufficient for any private company wishing to obtain a new franchise or a modification or extension of an old one to obtain control of the board of supervisors; for all such questions will be submitted to the voters for ratification. The charter itself is amendable by the process of a petition for a desired amendment signed by 15 per cent. of the number of voters who participated in the preceding election, and then submitted to a direct vote of the people.

The range of powers conferred upon the board of supervisors is very extensive, and has reference at many points to existing municipal problems in San Francisco. Among its other powers it has the right to grant street-railroad franchises, but for a term not exceeding twenty-five years. When a franchise is to be granted the fact must be advertised and sealed bids must be called for. These bids must take the form of an offer of a stated percentage of the gross annual receipts, and the franchise must be awarded to the highest bidder. No bid shall be considered, however, unless the percentage offered amounts to at least 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years, 4 per cent. during the next succeeding ten years, and 5 per cent. during the final ten years of the franchise period. Such ordinances require the concurrence of at least three-fourths of the supervisors and the approval of the mayor; and it is also necessary that a period of ninety days should elapse between the introduction and the final passage of any such ordinance. The vote of five-sixths of the supervisors—that is to say, fifteen out of eighteen members—is required to pass the franchise ordinance over the mayor's veto.

There are various other provisions guarding the public rights in the matter of franchise grants, and forfeiture is a penalty for failure to comply. The board of supervisors retains the power to regulate rates of fare, and its finance committee is at all times authorized to have its experts examine the books to make sure that the city is getting its full share of the gross receipts. It is expressly provided that franchises shall not be renewed or regranted.

After the granting of a franchise by the board and its approval by the mayor, a period of thirty days is given in which a petition may be circulated among the voters calling for the submission of the franchise ordinance to the ordeal of a popular vote. The usual 15 per cent. of signatures will secure such submission, and the majority of those voting on the proposition will determine its fate one way or the other.

In the month of May of each year the board of supervisors acts as a budgetary body. Earlier in the year all the heads of departments submit estimates of the pecuniary needs of their parts of the administrative work, and the auditor makes up in a convenient form his estimates of requisite total outlay and of income from other sources than the direct taxation of property. With those estimates as a starting-point the board of supervisors works out its budget and fixes the tax-rate that it is necessary to levy. The mayor has a right to veto any item in the budget, and fifteen out of eighteen supervisors must stand by the item in order to overcome the mayor's disapproval. The detailed financial provisions are exceedingly elaborate and worked out with a remarkable amount of care, and show regard not so much for general theories as for the particular needs and experiences of San Francisco.

The mayor is elected directly by the people, holds office for two years, receives an annual salary of \$6,000, and prepares for his work by selecting a secretary, an usher, and a stenographer, who are regarded as his personal assistants. The first duty assigned to him in the charter is that of the vigilant observance of the official conduct of all public officers; and if he finds anything going wrong he may suspend the delinquent promptly as preliminary to an official investigation. He has to recommend beneficial measures to officials of all departments, look after the enforcement of laws and ordinances, have a regard for the efficiency of public institutions, exercise the right to attend the meetings of all municipal boards and bodies, take measures for the maintenance of public order, see that contracts and agreements are kept and performed, institute actions, when necessary, for the annulling of franchises, and in general act as the responsible head of the municipality. The mayor is *ex-officio* president of the board of supervisors and may call extra sessions of that board, and in general may exercise the power of appointing city officials, excepting those whose selection is otherwise provided for.

The auditor, for example, who is the head of the finance department, is an elective officer chosen for two years, and draws an annual salary

of \$4,000. The treasurer is also elected by the people, and he has the same salary and term of office as the auditor. The assessor has a like salary, but holds office for four years. The tax collector is another four-thousand-dollar man with a two-year term, elected by popular vote, and so is the coroner. The recorder is an elective officer, holding office for two years and receiving \$3,600. The city attorney, elected for a term of two years, draws a salary of \$5,000, while the district attorney is also popularly elected and has a like term and salary. These two attorneys exercise the duties that usually pertain to their offices, the one being the city's counselor and the other the public prosecutor. The county clerk is elected for a two-year term at a salary of \$4,000 a year, and the sheriff, who is also elected for two years, has an eight thousand-dollar salary. The police court consists of four judges elected by the people, holding office for four years, each of them receiving a salary of \$3,600.

The department of public works is under the management of four commissioners, who form a board, and are appointed by the mayor. They hold office for three years, and one retires each year. A tri-partisan experiment is tried in this department, for it is provided that no two members shall belong to the same political party. The commissioners receive salaries of \$4,000. This board replaces in San Francisco an official who was called superintendent of streets, highways, and squares, succeeds to the duties of a board that was known as the new city hall commissioners, and takes the place of various other commissions which were looking after particular projects of street-opening, grade-changing, and other like matters. This board (1) takes charge of all public ways, and its duties with respect to the streets are set forth with a detail that shows how important and complicated such public duties have become with the growth of modern cities; (2) controls everything that relates to sewers and drains; (3) attends to street cleaning and sprinkling, to the lighting of streets, parks, squares, and public buildings; (4) is charged with the cleansing and care of all of the public buildings of the city and county, and the employment of such janitors as are needed for that purpose; (5) has supervision over all buildings belonging to the city and county; (6) constructs all public buildings that may be required—school-houses, fire-department buildings, etc.; (7) provides for the collection and disposal of garbage, as well as sewage; (8) has the management of all such matters as conduits for wires and the designing and construction, as well as the maintenance, of sewers and all similar appliances of the public service.

A very interesting provision that relates to this board of public works has to do with tearing up the roadway of streets or other public places for the purpose of making sewer connection, repairing or altering wires, pipes, or conduits, or other purposes. When any person, company, or corporation has occasion to disturb the street in any manner, application must be made to this board, whereupon an estimate will be made of the cost of opening the street and restoring it again. The board will collect the amount of the estimate from the party desiring the work done and will then proceed itself to do the work. If it happens to cost more than the estimate, provision is made for collecting from the private person or corporation the additional amount. This board appoints a duly qualified engineer and retains his services at its own pleasure. It appoints all the other members of the various departments into which its manifold duties are subdivided.

Very careful provisions are made for the safeguarding of the public interest in the letting of contracts by this board for public works. Many pages of the charter are taken up with the details of the method by which street improvements shall be made in cases where the expense, or portions of it, is to be specially charged to private owners.

The whole business of the control and management of schools is assigned to a board of education composed of four school directors, appointed by the mayor, giving their entire time to the duties of their office, each receiving an annual salary of \$3,000, none of them under thirty years of age, all of them residents of the city for at least five years prior to their appointment, and not more than two of them belonging to the same political party. These directors are appointed for four years, and one retires each year. Our friends in San Francisco are likely to find out for themselves after a brief experience how little feasible this arrangement is. The board establishes and maintains schools, employs teachers and other school officials, and is assigned a great many of the duties that would be better intrusted to the superintendent of schools. It provides an arrangement very much like the bi-partisan board of four police commissioners in New York City, whose duties at many points are those that in a properly organized police department belong to a chief of police.

The superintendent of schools, who is to be appointed by the board, draws a salary of \$4,000, and he himself appoints four deputy superintendents, this power of appointment apparently being inconsistent with the appointive power conferred upon the board of education. These deputies

must have had at least ten years' successful experience as teachers, and must have been living in San Francisco at least five years previous to their appointment. This last provision is an unwise handicap. The superintendent and his deputies constitute a city board of examination, which grants teachers' certificates.

The board of education makes up its own estimate of moneys needed for all purposes, and this estimate is turned over to the board of supervisors, who must add it to the amount to be levied and collected for other city purposes, provided, however, that the school taxes shall not amount to more than \$32.50 for each pupil enrolled in the preceding fiscal year.

The mayor is an *ex-officio* member of the public library board of twelve members, already in existence, and when any vacancies occur in that board they are to be filled by the board itself. The board of supervisors, as the general tax authority of the city, is obliged by the charter to levy a tax each year for the support of the library and reading-rooms, which, for every \$100 of assessed valuation, shall not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents and not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The average would be 2 cents. The assessed value of San Francisco is in excess of \$352,000,000. A tax of 2 cents on \$100 of assessment would amount, therefore, to something more than \$70,000 a year, which ought certainly to result in a rapid development of the public library facilities of the city.

The San Francisco police department, under the new charter, is to be managed by a board of four police commissioners, appointed by the mayor, each of whom receives an annual salary of \$1,000. "The board shall never be so constituted as to consist of more than two members of the same political party." The term of office is four years; one member retires annually. The commissioners themselves elect one of their number as president of the board. Thus the organization is essentially the same as that of New York, which Governor Roosevelt and the Republican majority in the Legislature at Albany are at this very moment trying to abolish in favor of a single-headed management. If there is one arrangement conspicuously worse than another that could be proposed, it is the farcical attempt at an evenly balanced bi-partisan police board. In practice it is often more objectionable than the most pronounced partisanship.

The chief of police is appointed by the board of commissioners and holds office for four years, receiving a salary of \$4,000. It is not the chief who appoints, promotes, suspends, or dismisses the members of the police force, but the board of commissioners. The board also prescribes the rules and regulations for the police force, and ex-

ercises, as a special function, the granting of liquor-selling licenses, or "permits," as they are called in this charter. A curious feature of these liquor-selling permits is that they shall not be granted for more than three months at one time. One of the incidental functions of the chief of police is to exercise control over all the prisons of the city and county that are not by general law placed under the control of the sheriff. It is not necessary to summarize the provisions respecting the organization and detail of the police force, though it is perhaps worth while to note the fact that the force must never numerically exceed one for each five hundred inhabitants of the city. It is the purpose of the charter to secure a permanent and non-political police force, based upon considerations of absolute merit. All members of the existing police force who are in good standing at the time the new charter goes into effect will be retained; but it is provided in the charter that all new appointments and all promotions made after the charter becomes operative shall be subject to the civil-service rules provided for all departments of the civil government, of which we shall have something to say in a subsequent paragraph.

It is interesting to note the fact that the charter makes due provision for pensioning the police force. The board of police commissioners are made a board of trustees of a fund to be known as the "Relief and Pension Fund." A unanimous vote of the board retires and relieves from service old members of the department when they reach the age of sixty-five; and such retired members receive from the fund a monthly pension equal to one-half the amount of salary they were drawing at a period three years before their retirement. Such a pensioner, however, must have been an active member of the department for at least twenty years continuously. The pension ceases with the death of the pensioner. Any member of the police force disabled by any injury received in the performance of his duty may be retired on half pay (based on the salary he was receiving three years prior to his retirement), and this pension will be paid to him during his life. In case of his recovering from the injury, however, he is entitled to be taken back on the force, when, of course, his pension ceases.

In the case of a police officer killed in the performance of his duty, his widow will receive a pension equal to one-half the amount of his salary, and this will continue as long as she lives, unless she remarries. If the policeman thus killed in the performance of his duty should leave no widow, but should leave orphan children under the age of sixteen, such children shall receive collectively a pension equal to one-half his salary

until the youngest of them attains the age of sixteen. The commissioners, by a unanimous vote, at their own discretion may, in the case of the killing of an unmarried policeman whose parents were dependent upon him for support, pay a pension to such parents during the time they may deem it necessary. When any member of the police force, after ten years' service, dies from natural causes, his surviving dependents are entitled to receive from the Relief and Pension Fund the amount of money that had been retained for such fund out of his salary.

The fund derives its supplies from various sources. First, \$2 a month is retained for it from the pay of each member of the police force. Second, not less than 5 per cent. and not more than 10 per cent. of the money collected for liquor licenses must be turned over by the supervisors to the police pension fund. One-half of the dog-tax money goes the same way. All fines imposed upon members of the police force for violation of rules or other reasons go into the fund, as do all proceeds of sales of unclaimed property. Not less than one-quarter and not more than one-half of the money received for the licenses of pawnbrokers, billiard-hall keepers, and second-hand and junk dealers goes to the fund, together with all money received from fines for carrying concealed weapons and 25 per cent. of all fines collected in money for the violation of any city ordinance. Rewards paid to members of the police department are to be turned over to the fund; and all requests for the services of a policeman in connection with any place of amusement, entertainment, ball, party, or picnic must be accompanied by \$2.50 for the fund. It is reasonable to think that from all these sources enough money might be collected to make the fund do all that is expected of it.

The fire department is under the management of another of the boards of four commissioners "so constituted as never to consist of more than two members of the same political party." The members are appointed by the mayor. It will not be necessary to go into the detail of the organization of the fire department, but it should be explained that there is careful provision made for a firemen's relief fund, under the control of the board of fire commissioners, analogous to the police Relief and Pension Fund. The half-pay principle, in all its applications, is just the same in both funds. The supplies for the firemen's fund, however, are derived from an annual tax levy that must be sufficient to meet and pay all demands made upon the fund.

An interesting and new development in this San Francisco charter is a department of electricity which is to have charge of the construc-

tion and maintenance of the fire alarm and police telegraph and telephone systems, and which is under the joint control of the fire and police commissioners, whose principal duty in the matter is to appoint a practical and skilled electrician as the chief of the department.

The public health is to be guarded by a board consisting of seven members, five of whom are to be appointed by the mayor, while the sixth and seventh are the chief of police and the board of public works, *ex-officio*. The members of this health board are not paid. It is their duty to control and direct the management of the hospitals, almshouses, ambulance services, and all matters relating to the health administration. The charter is rather weak and vague in its provisions for the public health; but a great deal of discretion is left to the board to develop such administrative health services as may be necessary.

Everything relating to the conduct, management, and control of elections, including the registration of voters, is vested in a board of election commissioners consisting of five members appointed by the mayor, holding office four years, each of the five receiving a salary of \$1,000 a year. The big parties get two members apiece and the fifth member goes to a third party, if there be such—otherwise the mayor names the fifth man at his own discretion. The members of this board and their two principal executive appointees are not to be eligible to other offices, nor are they to be members of political conventions or to engage in politics otherwise than to cast their votes.

It is provided that there should be held in San Francisco on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1899, an election to be known as the "municipal election," and the same thing is to happen every two years. This brings the municipal elections in the odd years, whereas the State elections, as well as the Congressional and Presidential elections, come in the even years. At this municipal election next fall the whole complement of elective officers will be chosen, including the mayor, the eighteen supervisors who make up the municipal legislature, the auditor, treasurer, assessor, tax collector, recorder, city attorney, district attorney, public administrator, county clerk, sheriff, county judges, and four police judges.

Article XII. of the charter is entitled "Acquisition of Public Utilities," and its provisions are certainly worthy of note. It opens as follows: "It is hereby declared to be the purpose and intention of the people of the city and county that its public utilities shall be gradually acquired and ultimately owned by the city and county." With this object in view it is provided that within

a year after the charter goes into effect, and at least every two years thereafter, "the supervisors must procure through the city engineer plans and estimates of the actual cost of the original construction and completion by the city and county of water works, gas works, electric-light works, steam, water, or electric power works, telephone lines, street railroads, and such other public utilities as the supervisors or the people, by petition to the board, may designate." San Francisco happens to be one of the few great cities of the whole world which is supplied with water by a private company, and the charter especially provides that plans must be made which will show the possibility of various schemes for a municipal water supply; and when a plan is formulated there must be submitted to the voters at a special election propositions for permanent acquisition and ownership. The same principles are to apply to gas works, street railroads, and other monopoly supply services; but it is provided that the supervisors, before submitting to the voters plans for the original construction of municipal undertakings, must first solicit and consider offers for the sale to the city of existing undertakings owned by private corporations.

If the supervisors do not act of their own motion, voters numbering as many as 15 per cent. of the vote cast at the last election may set a municipal ownership scheme in motion by signing a petition. For instance, if 15 per cent. of the voters should like to have the municipality buy or construct a gas plant, they have only to sign their names to a petition setting forth the project, and it becomes the duty of the supervisors within six months to have negotiations or estimates in such shape as to be able to submit the whole affair to a vote. If the mayor does not like the shape in which the supervisors formulate and submit the proposition to the voters, he may at the same time submit a proposition drawn up in his own way. Such propositions, having been duly formulated by the supervisors or the mayor, are turned over to the board of election commissioners, by whom they are submitted to the vote of the people at the next regular municipal election. If they think it desirable to do so the supervisors have authority to respond to the petition of 15 per cent. of the voters by proceeding at once to pass an ordinance declaring it to be the determination of the board to acquire a desired public utility.

In submitting to the voters the main question the supervisors must state the amount of bonds they would deem it necessary to issue in order to consummate the proposed undertaking. The people must by their vote specially authorize the bond issue. Furthermore, at least two-thirds of

those who vote at such an election must vote favorably in order to legalize the bonds. A general limitation upon enterprises in the direction of public ownership of monopoly undertakings is fixed in a provision which declares that the sum total of all bonded indebtedness of the city and county must never at any one time exceed 15 per cent. of the assessed value of all real and personal property of the city. As we have already remarked, the present assessed value of San Francisco is something more than \$352,000,000. The present debt is practically nothing. Under the 15-per cent. provision the maximum possible debt at the present valuation of the city would be something under \$53,000,000. This leaves an ample margin with which to make investments in water and lighting plants and so on. The principle, however, of limiting the amount of capital that a city should invest in public undertakings by a percentage relation to the assessed value of property is a wholly false principle, which will not bear discussion for a moment. A municipal monopoly like the water supply or the lighting supply subjects the municipality to no risk whatsoever, and such investments have nothing to do with public debts in the ordinary sense.

The reason for this is plain. Since the city has absolute power to fix the rates charged for water and gas, it can always make such an enterprise finance itself. The price charged for gas and the rates charged for water must bring in enough income not only to pay operating expenses, but also to pay the interest on the cost of the investment and a certain proportion each year of the principal. There is no more reason in public business than in private business for fixing a general percentage limitation upon the right to issue bonds. New York City for some time past has been prevented from doing things that would be greatly to its advantage, simply because of a percentage limitation upon its ability to issue bonds. Such limitations are nowadays not nearly so much in the interest of the taxpayers as in the interest of private corporations which desire for their own ends to have the municipality put in a position where it is unable to make advantageous use of its own public utilities, and must needs, therefore, sacrifice its best assets for the benefit of private monopolists. The city ought at least to be in as good a position as any private company to supply its people with such matters of universal necessity as water and light. In San Francisco, however, the 15-per-cent. limitation will cause no embarrassment.

The thirteenth article of the charter is devoted to the organization of the civil service. The mayor is required, immediately upon the taking

effect of the charter, to appoint three persons "known by him to be devoted to the principles of civil-service reform." These must belong to different parties, and one of them is to be appointed every year. They constitute the civil-service commission. It is their duty to classify all places of employment, to make rules for the classified civil service, and to see that no appointment is made to any place in the civil service except according to the rules. This, of course, does not apply to common laborers, whose selection is simply to be governed by priority of application. A system of examinations is authorized, and all promotions, as well as all appointments, are to be based upon merit. In the case of all vacancies the commissioners are to submit to the appointing power the names of not more than three applicants having the highest rating for each promotion. Whenever an office is to be filled the commissioners are to be notified of the fact, and they must then certify to the appointing officer the name of one, or at the most three persons standing highest on the register for the class or grade to which the position belongs. Removals must be for cause, upon written charges, and after an opportunity to be heard. Charges must be investigated by the civil-service commission, and the finding of the commissioners is conclusive. There are many other details, but these are the essential principles. The municipal civil-service system of San Francisco must be regarded henceforth as one of the most advanced ever adopted anywhere.

The parks are to be under the control of a board of park commissioners, "five in number, one of whom must be an artist." The mayor appoints them for four years, and they are not paid. They make the rules for the management and use of the parks and of the squares and avenues that pertain to the park system, have charge of a museum and art gallery, and exercise the functions usually belonging to park commissioners. There is not a separate park police force, but on the request of the park commissioners the chief of police details members of the regular force for use in the public pleasure grounds. These park commissioners are also authorities upon matters of public art, and henceforth no work of art shall become the property of the city—whether by purchase, gift, or otherwise—unless the work itself and its proposed location have been approved by the board. This authority is made very sweeping in its application to matters of an æsthetic nature. The supervisors are required to levy a tax each year for the maintenance of the park system, which shall be not less than 5 cents nor more than 7 cents upon each \$100 of assessed valuation. This

means an average amount exceeding \$200,000 a year for the park system.

The miscellaneous provisions of the charter are in some instances unusual and in some instances striking. No municipal officer may go out of the State during his term of office excepting once, upon written permission of the mayor. No municipal officer may be interested in any way in contracts for public work. This principle is made more sweeping in the details of its application than anywhere else, so far as we are aware. No officer or employee who gives or promises to give anything that is valuable in consideration of his being nominated, appointed, voted for, or elected to any office or employment, not only forfeits his office, but is forever debarred and disqualified from holding any official position. There are other provisions, similarly stringent, to protect subordinates against exactions from their superiors. All books and records of every office and department are to be open to the inspection of any citizen at any time during business hours. An exception is made in the case of the records of the police department. Any elected officer, except supervisor, may be suspended by the mayor and removed by the supervisors for cause; and any appointed officer may be removed by the mayor for cause. The salaries provided in the charter are to be regarded as full compensation for all services rendered, and there are no fees for any one. All moneys coming into the hands of municipal officers, no matter from what

source derived or received, must be paid over to the city treasurer within twenty-four hours.

This remarkable charter was drafted by a board of fifteen "freeholders," who had been, in accordance with a constitutional provision, elected in December, 1897, for the purpose of preparing and proposing a charter for San Francisco. As required by the constitution, this board of freeholders, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Britton, made its draft of a charter within the ensuing ninety days after its election, and signed the document on March 25, 1898. It was submitted to the voters of San Francisco, who duly ratified it on May 26, 1898, and it then had to await the approval of the Legislature. That approval was duly granted several weeks ago, with the concurrence of the governor. The charter accordingly takes effect with the beginning of next year, and the officers who are to exercise the functions set forth in its provisions will be elected, as we have already remarked, next November. Thus the city of San Francisco will have entered upon an extremely significant new era in its municipal life; and all Americans interested in the organization and government of the great towns of the country will be eager to follow the working of a charter that in many regards is highly commendable beyond all dispute, while in other respects it is designed to promote experiments that will help to settle questions now much disputed in more than one American municipality.

MAYOR QUINCY, OF BOSTON.

BY GEORGE E. HOOKER.

THE most conspicuous and interesting personality before the Boston public to-day is that of Mayor Josiah Quincy. Conspicuous because of the rapid succession of departures which he has inaugurated during his three years in office, he is interesting, not only because of the conjecture and hope naturally playing about a progressive public official, but because of his discriminating affinity for ideas, his astonishing fertility in practical expedients, and his rare faculty for scoring results. It might be added in a parenthetical way that he is also interesting because of a certain unemotional and indeed enigmatic exterior, which is indifference to critics, coldness to sentimentalism, dispassionateness in official business, and to the unfriendly interpreter may appear to be the cloak of steady ambition or of mere intellectual zest, while to the

imaginative admirer it is the barrier resolutely thrown up around a cherished idealism.

His antecedents harmonize with his present career. Grandson on his father's side of one mayor of Boston and great-grandson of another, he is connected on his mother's side with the family of Bishop Huntington, while his individual history has been largely that of a professional politician in the higher sense of that term. Contenting himself with an assured though meager competence which relieved him from the necessity of earning money, he has never practiced his profession of the law, but instead has made politics and government his calling in life. A dozen years ago he was helping to frame a charter for his native town of Quincy. He has served four years in the Legislature and been chairman repeatedly of the State committee of his party.

In the second Cleveland campaign he managed the literary bureau of the national committee, and he was subsequently summoned by Mr. Cleveland for a short period (and evidently for the performance of a specific piece of work—viz., the decapitation of a considerable section of the consular service) to the assistant secretaryship of the State Department.

His first election as mayor of Boston took place in the fall of 1895, and at the end of the two years' term he was reelected. His reputation inevitably gained at Washington as a headman seems, curiously enough, to have constituted in the eyes of the politicians his special fitness for nomination to succeed a Republican mayor. Expectation, however, turned to disappointment; for instead of converting his administration into a matter of place-making, he entered upon a broad course of constructive public enterprise with an energy and abandonment of devotion made possible by established habits of industry, an abstemious mode of life, an exemption from private ties of business, professional life, or society. Trained in university and by travel, well furnished in mind, alert, methodical, accustomed to estimating men and familiar with political life, he is a prodigious worker, the author of his own addresses and messages, cool and steady under pressure, open to ideas, rapid in judgment, concise in expression, and wonderfully expeditious in action. He is likewise immeasurably fertile and almost dashing venturesome in projects, though discreet and practical in execution.

His measures have been of two sorts—viz., those directed on the one hand to an enlargement and refinement of executive machinery and on the other to an expansion of its functions.

I.

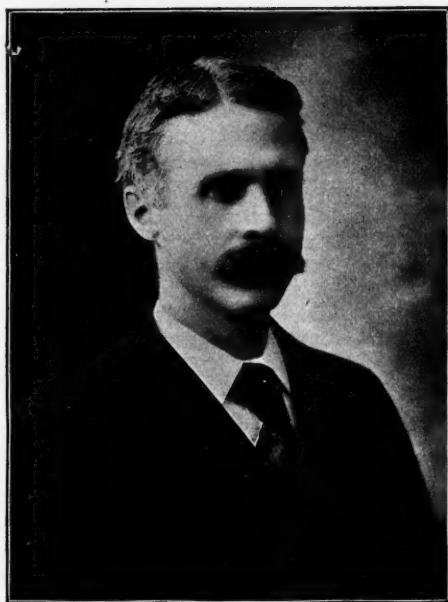
Realizing the complexity of municipal administration and its frequent lack in delicacy of touch, he set about to bring to its service more knowledge, and especially that representing greater diversity of standpoint.

The department of municipal statistics was inaugurated in 1897, and one of its functions is the publication of the weekly *City Record*, designed to keep the different departments informed concerning local and general municipal activity. To the same end there has lately been formed the Boston Society of Municipal Officers, designed to promote closer cooperation between the various branches of the city government, and through addresses to furnish a means of contact with other persons possessed of special knowledge on municipal subjects.

Eight unpaid commissions have been created and put in charge, three of them of the reorganized charitable and correctional institutions of the city and the other five respectively of the statistical department, the municipal baths, the municipal concerts, the free evening lectures, and the boys' summer camp. These commissions have been carefully chosen, are broadly representative, and bring to the service of the public a great deal of special knowledge and enthusiastic devotion.

In the effort to put his administration in vital touch with the feeling and needs of the city and with progressive ideas in general, he has ranged quite beyond official circles and political environment. The very first subject treated in his inaugural address was the desirability of cooperation between labor organizations and the city government. The next paragraph of the address proposed the formation of the Merchants' Municipal Committee, which has now become an established body, chosen by the central commercial organization of the city and constituting a mayor's cabinet on commercial development and municipal finance. At the present moment a special mayor's committee is at work investigating the operation of the laws against drunkenness. He has also effected a radical change in the structure of the city government by securing legislation transferring the management of the finances of the city from the city council to a newly constituted board of apportionment, consisting of three *ex-officio* and two specially elected members. Through this important redistribution of power—which, though it leaves the lower branch of the city council shorn of almost its last vestige of authority, yet promises to avoid the distracting scramble of localities for public moneys—"the formulating of something like a scientific budget" is, in the words of the mayor, made possible. This change, as well as his advocacy of a reduction of the school board from a body of twenty-four members to one of nine and the consolidation of the two chambers of the city council into a single chamber of less than half their combined membership, indicates his general tendency to regard city government as more and more a matter of science and of the expert rather than as an expression of the mere formal idea of representation.

The mayor is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, a listener and participant in its important discussions of public questions, and an alert and appreciative inquirer generally. When Mr. Webb, of the London County Council, was in Boston last spring, Mr. Quincy gave in honor of Mr. Webb and his wife a dinner, to which about one hundred guests, largely representing



MAYOR JOSIAH QUINCY, OF BOSTON.

the work of the city government, were invited. Thus in the admirable speech which followed from Mr. Webb the administration was brought into contact with the ideas of the foremost representative of municipal progress in the English-speaking world.

II.

The extension of government functions which Mayor Quincy has brought about has consisted on the one hand in the substitution, in certain branches of public work, of direct labor for the contract system, and on the other in the provision of new facilities for promoting popular health, recreation, and instruction.

For more than a year the city's printing, which for a quarter of a century had been executed under contract, has been done by the newly established municipal printing office, employing its own staff. For a year and a half the city's electrical work has been executed by a newly organized department of electrical construction, which employs about thirty men. The repair division was opened last April, employed during the summer an average of two hundred men representing the various building trades, executes a considerable part of the repairs upon public buildings, and has undertaken some original construction.

In promoting and standing sponsor for these

enterprises, the mayor's emphasis has been not upon any hope of immediate money-saving, but upon the enhanced quality of work realized, the standard conditions of labor maintained, the favorable influence of such conditions upon private standards, and the removal of tendencies toward corrupt politics. As a further step in this same general direction he is favoring the establishment of a pension or retirement system for municipal employees.

Of the enterprises in behalf of health and recreation baths stand first. Eighteen floating baths and bathing beaches belonged to the city in 1897, some of them dating back as far as 1866. Last spring these were turned over from the board of health to a newly constituted baths commission. Their capacity was increased, a dozen more plants were hastily added, the five-cent charge for suits was abandoned, the three-cent charge for towels was reduced to one cent, and soap was supplied for one cent. Thereupon the number of outdoor baths increased from 657,275 in 1897 to nearly 2,000,000 in 1898.

In October the new all-the-year-round bath-house on Dover Street was opened. This sumptuous plant, costing \$90,000 and containing complete separate equipment of shower and tub baths for men and also for women, is entirely free to all, except that a charge of one cent each is made for towel and soap, both of which, however, bathers may if they choose bring with them. A similar institution, reinforced by a swimming-tank, a gymnasium, and a public wash-house, is projected for each of the four or five other industrial districts of the city. For two of these the gymnasiums are already constructed, and the other features will perhaps be added during the year.

Two playgrounds and outdoor gymnasiums are now owned and administered by the park department, and of the \$500,000 which the city has been authorized by the Legislature to spend for small parks and playgrounds, \$200,000 will be expended during the present year. Last summer the mayor obtained leave from the school committee to occupy the school yards, and opened, under the charge of paid matrons, twenty school playgrounds for the use of children. To the same general end a boys' summer camp was inaugurated on one of the city's islands in the harbor, under the charge of a special commission. It was open seven weeks; the stay for a single boy was limited to a week; 100 boys could be accommodated at a time and about 800 were received in all. The average stay was four and one-third days, and the average cost for maintenance \$1.83 per boy per week. The commission in their recent report commend the scheme

and recommend its continuance, with the coöperation if possible of the school authorities.

The most recent venture of the mayor has been the opening, with the aid of an advisory committee, of courses of popular evening lectures, in school and other halls in different parts of the city, similar to the courses which have for several years been so popular in New York.

Indoor concerts, though carried on by many European cities, have probably never before been undertaken by any American municipality. Two series of six each, however, were actually given in Music Hall during the last fall and winter, under the charge of the new music commission. Having been successful in organizing a municipal band of thirty-seven pieces for summer music in the parks, the commission proceeded in the fall to organize a municipal orchestra of thirty-five pieces for winter concerts. The programmes were rendered on Sunday evenings, usually to full houses made up chiefly of wage-earners, and were of a high order. The admission ranged from 10 to 25 cents and practically met the expenses. It is intended next fall to open another series of these concerts. Chamber concerts, rendered by a string quartette with the assistance of a soloist and costing from \$50 to \$60, are also given by the commission on week-day evenings in the more remote districts of the city. These are free, the cost being borne by a private donation. No money has been appropriated by the city for any of this winter music, but it is quite reasonable to expect that when its standing and the demand for it have been more clearly defined, it may be put upon a permanent basis at public cost. A pipe organ, however, has been recently purchased by the city, to be used under the direction of the commission for regular recitals by a municipal organist, and other popular projects are in mind.

In further aid of artistic interests the city gave free use of one of its halls for the recent South End picture exhibition, and the mayor in opening the exhibit expressed the feeling that the city should take up such work directly. The art commission has accordingly been reconstituted and promises to advance from the mere negative function of criticism to certain positive lines of action.

The perfect confidence and quiet *aplomb* with which his honor projects and swiftly executes his various undertakings, shields them from *doctrinaire* challenges and allows them very largely to stand on their own merits and to be classified as merely extensions of traditional principles. The initiation of city plants to do the city's own

printing and electrical construction and repair work is of course only borrowing for these recently expanded fields of municipal industry, the established methods of its water, sewer, bridges, paving, sanitary, and street-cleaning industries. The provision in 1898 of indoor shower-baths is only the deferred winter's complement of the six outdoor summer baths opened in 1866. Small playgrounds, municipal gymnasia, and boys' camps are simply the park system of long standing brought to closer quarters with present facts. Orchestral concerts and picture exhibitions are but the cold-weather editions of the summer concerts on the Common and the landscape decorations in the public gardens—or shall we say, of the music and art departments of the canonical public library.

While the realization of these enterprises has been due chiefly to the mayor, it is only an affirmation of his open-mindedness to say that the original suggestions came from many sources. The local typographical union had long advocated a city printing office; the construction of a free public bath had been urged by a private committee during his first mayoralty campaign; and the development by the city of good popular music was prefigured by the popular organ recitals maintained for two winters in various churches by the Twentieth Century Club. The mayor's ear is certainly open toward the people, and he is certainly able to catch distinctly those suggestions of need which so many official ears either cannot or will not apprehend.

Most mayors come to their office from commercial or professional life where the mass of mankind have been habitually viewed as subjects of profit-making. Mr. Quincy is not one of America's "self-made" men and has never dealt with his fellows as economic agencies. Their primary aspect as human beings with physical, intellectual, and moral endowments is therefore the obvious one to him, and it is interesting in this connection to know that his last annual message, just delivered a few weeks ago, is chiefly devoted to social aspects of municipal government.

Governor Pingree was mayor of Detroit for seven years, and during that period he transformed Detroit into perhaps the most beautiful and progressive of our smaller cities. If Mayor Quincy's three years of official life can be prolonged to six or ten Boston will not only be improved, will not only be, as now, the most humanized of our large cities, but according to existing tendencies will certainly be a substantial type of the new municipal era which is confidently looked for in America.

CONVENTIONS AND OTHER GATHERINGS OF 1899.

IT has been the custom of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for a number of years to set forth in the May number a preliminary account of conventions and gatherings that are to be held during the next six months, and that are of a sufficiently prominent or popular character to interest a considerable number of people. Last year the record was not as full as usual, for the reason, chiefly, that the war with Spain had so engrossed American attention that not a few conventions were postponed. This year will find us at peace with all established nations and entirely free to occupy ourselves with domestic interests of every sort. It is true that the unfortunate skirmishing in the Philippines may not have been entirely ended, but the more formidable aspects of the struggle in those islands is already well passed.

We shall have entered upon the period of great gatherings by participating in an international meeting which must unquestionably stand as a very important milestone in the history of the progress of civilization. The assemblage of the nations at The Hague in response to the Czar's call for a conference to discuss armaments, arbitration, and the gradual lessening of the evils of militarism will not, it is true, be a mass-meeting, nor yet a popular spectacle; and it is not to be supposed that it will have any very great influence upon the tides of summer travel. But it will, at least, attract a considerable number of Americans, as well as people of other nationalities, to the brave little country where the young Queen Wilhelmina is reigning so happily and prosperously. Last year Wilhelmina's coronation drew hosts of people to the Netherlands; and so important an affair as this international peace congress, coming this year, will help to sustain the high-water mark of prosperity that the money of tourists in part brought to Holland in the coronation year.

PARTY CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORMERS.

As for conventions at home, this happens to be what the politicians call an "off year." A twelvemonth hence we shall be on the eve of great Presidential conventions, and the air will be tremulous with the throbbing heat-waves of political excitement. There will this summer, of course, be State conventions and local political activity in such commonwealths as happen to be

electing a governor this coming fall. The most stirring of these State contests will be in Ohio. It is now quite generally supposed that President McKinley will be renominated next year. It would naturally be a great feather in the cap of the Democrats if they could carry the President's own State in the gubernatorial election, or even if they could considerably cut down the recent Republican majorities. Thus the State Republican and Democratic conventions in Ohio will be interesting occasions to the whole country, and the campaign will not be a dull one. The Republican convention is to be held at Columbus on June 1. The Democrats will probably not meet before August. Massachusetts and Iowa, which are the only other Northern States that have to elect their governors this fall, have both of late years been strongly Republican; and there is no indication at present of any very stirring political season in either of those States. Governor Wolcott in Massachusetts and Governor Shaw in Iowa seem to have gained a strong hold upon public confidence, and if they were renominated it is presumable that they would be reelected. The Iowa Republicans will meet at Des Moines on August 2, and the Democrats in the same city two weeks later. In the two border States of Maryland and Kentucky and in the Southern State of Mississippi there will be governors to elect. In the border States, certainly, there will be a very energetic contest, inasmuch as the Democrats will consider Maryland and Kentucky as belonging normally to their party, although both have at present Republican governors.

In Virginia a Democratic convention is to be held at Richmond on May 11 to decide the question of nominating a United States Senator by primaries. It is said that this convention will not only declare in favor of the nomination of Senators by the people, but will adopt resolutions demanding that the two Senators from Virginia shall commit themselves in favor of the adoption by the Senate of an amendment to the Constitution allowing the people to elect the Senators by popular vote. As a possible beginning of a movement for the popular election of Senators, this convention will be an important gathering.

MEETINGS IN THE INTEREST OF REFORMED POLITICS.

The National Social and Political Conference is called to meet at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 28-July 4. This will be a gathering of representa-

tive citizens from all parts of the country who are especially interested in reform movements. Such topics as industrial monopolies, transportation, municipal ownership, expansion and militarism, proportional representation, the single tax, organized labor, direct legislation, and the need of a new party will be under discussion. This will be purely a meeting of conference, no person being bound by any resolutions he does not vote for. The membership will be secured entirely by invitation and the admittance by card. Mr. Eltwed Pomeroy, of Newark, N. J., is the organizer and secretary of the conference.

The third annual convention of the National Good Citizenship League will be held at Cincinnati on May 2-4. This body aims at the unification of reform forces in the promotion of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and other measures calculated to bring about a selection of the best and most competent candidates for public office.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The League of American Municipalities, composed principally of officials of American cities, will meet in Syracuse, N. Y., on September 19-22. The programme committee is composed of Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, Mayor James M. Gray, of Minneapolis, and Mayor W. C. Flower, of New Orleans.

The next annual meeting of the National Municipal League and seventh annual conference for good city government will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on November 15-17. Most of the time of the convention will be taken up with a discussion of the municipal corporations act provided by the committee on municipal programme, of which Horace E. Deming, Esq., is chairman. The president of the league, James C. Carter, Esq., of New York City, will deliver the annual address.

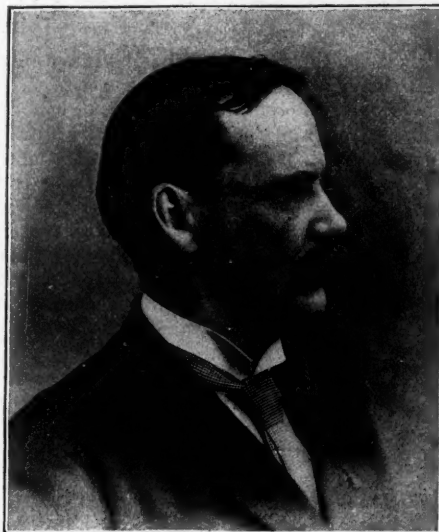
SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The American Social Science Association will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga on September 4-8. The departments of health, jurisprudence, finance, social economy, education, and art will hold meetings on successive days. The annual address of the president, the Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, will be given on the first night of the session. Probably a good deal of attention will be given to fiscal problems relating to the government of colonies.

The American Public Health Association will meet at Indianapolis on October 31 and will remain in session four days. The second annual meeting of the International Woman's Health

League will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 9-11.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held this year at Cincinnati on



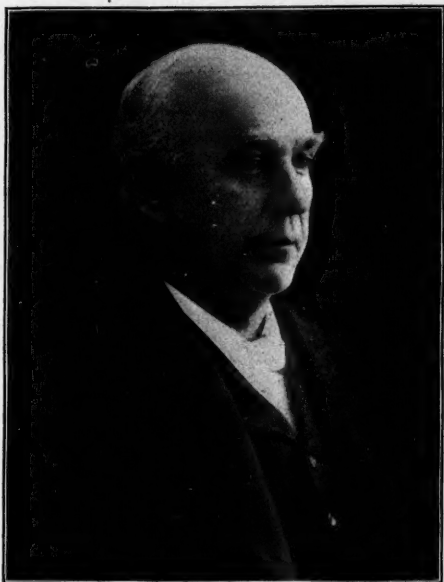
PROF. E. ORAM LYTE,

President of the National Educational Association.

May 17-23, under the presidency of Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago. It is believed that the attendance at this meeting will be as large as that of the great meeting in New York last year. Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, Mr. Horace Fletcher, Dr. E. T. Devine, Mr. Homer Folks, Miss Mary Wilcox Brown, and Secretary Hastings H. Hart are among those who will deliver addresses at the different sessions of the conference. The annual conference sermon, on Sunday, May 21, will be preached by President John Henry Barrows, of Oberlin College. A prominent place on the programme is given to the subject of reformatories and industrial schools.

The National Prison Association of the United States will meet in Hartford, Conn., on September 23-27. There will be reports from the standing committees on the subjects of criminal law reform, prison discipline, preventive and reformatory work, care of discharged prisoners, the work of the prison physician, and the police force in cities. There will be addresses on "The Indeterminate Sentence," by Charlton T. Lewis; on "Prison Labor," by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright; "Some Elements in Prison Reform," by President W. F. Slocum, of Colorado College.

The fifteenth annual convention of the National



PROF. EDWARD S. ORTON,
President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States will be held in Augusta, Maine, on July 12-14. The Hon. Carroll D. Wright will address the convention.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND PROFESSIONAL GATHERINGS.

The large attendance and marked interest which characterize the annual meetings of professional men and women in America have been noted more than once by foreign visitors among us. In these great gatherings, and especially in those held in the interest of education, the enthusiasm is often hardly less intense, if less demonstrative, than in our political conventions. Delegates and members travel long distances for the sake of attending these meetings. To be chosen as a "convention city" is an honor diligently sought and highly prized by the most ambitious of American towns.

THE TEACHERS AT LOS ANGELES.

This summer Los Angeles, the metropolis of southern California, will be the objective point of thousands of American teachers. This attractive city has been selected as the meeting-place of the National Educational Association, which will visit the Pacific coast for the first time in eleven years. So much depends on the city's

capacity for the entertainment of so vast a throng of visitors as the N. E. A. meeting is sure to bring that a special canvass of facilities has been made by the local committee, and it has been found that the hotels and rooming-houses offer accommodations for more than 20,000 people, while hundreds of private houses will throw open their doors during the session of the convention on July 11-14. Experience of past years shows, however, that all the accommodations Los Angeles has to offer are likely to be called in requisition. The railroads have made exceptionally favorable terms for transportation, and many Easterners will avail themselves of the opportunity to make the famous overland trip. The association's president this year is Prof. E. Oram Lyte, of Pennsylvania.

THE LIBRARIANS AT ATLANTA.

The American Library Association, an organization which seeks to develop and strengthen the public library as an essential part of the educational system, will hold its twenty-first general meeting at Atlanta, Ga., on May 8-13. The special significance of this fact is that the section of the country in which the meeting will be held has not as yet been blessed with an abundance of



PROF. CHARLES R. HENDERSON,
President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

public libraries, and it is hoped that interest may be stimulated. The president of the association is Librarian Lane, of Harvard University.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the representative scientific body of the United States, will hold this year's meeting at Columbus, Ohio, beginning August 21. Prof. Edward S. Orton, of the Ohio State University, is the president of the general association, and the other officers of the meeting will be well-known university professors and officials of scientific institutions.

Together with the meeting of the general association will be held meetings of the following affiliated societies: American Forestry Association, Geological Society of America, American Chemical Society, Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Association of Economic Entomologists, American Mathematical Society, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Folk-Lore Society, National Geographic Society, Botanical Society of America, and American Microscopical Society.

The main association now numbers about 1,800 members, of whom about 800 are fellows.

The British Association is to meet at Dover on September 13; Prof. Michael Foster, the eminent physiologist, will preside.

The American Philological Association will meet at New York University, University Heights, New York City, on July 5-7.

The next meeting of the American Fisheries Society will be held at Niagara Falls on June 28-29. The papers will be devoted to the results of scientific investigation into fish life and habits, fish culture, its progress, and kindred subjects.

The seventeenth congress of the American Ornithologists' Union will meet in Philadelphia on November 14-16.

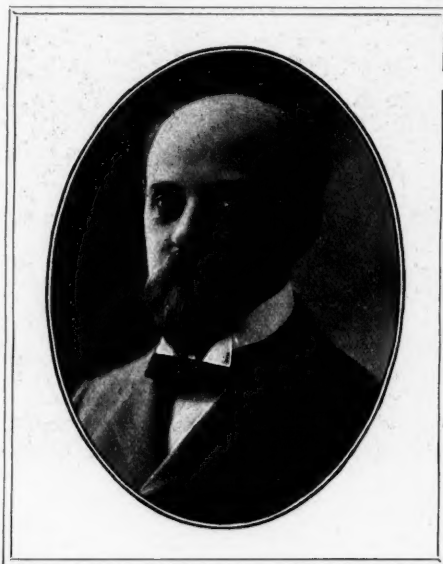
PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS.

Of the learned professions, the one best represented by national conventions this year seems to be the medical. Not less than a dozen such gatherings have been announced for the coming months. The first of these will be the annual meeting of the Association of American Physicians, to be held in Washington, D. C., on May 2-4. The president of this body is Dr. G. Baumgarten, of St. Louis.

The American Medical Association is to hold its convention this year at Columbus, Ohio, on June 6. Several auxiliary societies will meet at the same time and place. In the meantime the American Psychological and the American Laryngological associations will have met in New York City and Chicago, respectively, between May 22 and May 26. A little later will occur the annual meeting of the American Neurological Association

at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 14-16. The meeting of the American Surgical Association is announced for Chicago on May 31-June 2.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold its fifty-fifth session at Atlantic City on



DR. BENJAMIN F. BAILEY,

President of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

June 20-24. This is said to be the oldest national medical society in the United States, and the Atlantic City meeting, under the presidency of Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey, of Lincoln, Neb., promises to be the largest in its history. During the last week of June the International Hahnemannian Association will assemble at Niagara Falls. The National Eclectic Medical Association, of which Dr. David Williams, of Columbus, Ohio, is the president, will hold its next meeting at Detroit on June 20-22. The American Veterinary Medical Association, with a number of auxiliary societies, will meet in New York City on September 5-7.

The American Association of Physicians and Surgeons announces its purpose to unite in one common effort physicians of all schools, regardless of "pathy." Its principles are so liberal that any physician recognized by the State may become a member. The association has a vice-president in each State of the Union, and the organization includes physicians of all the schools. The next annual meeting will be held in Chicago on May 31-June 3. The president is Dr. L. D. Rogers, of Chicago, and the permanent secretary Dr. R. C. Kelsey, of the same city.

The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will meet in Kansas City, Mo., on September 27-29 for discussion of matters relating to the sanitation, surgery, and medicine of war or of military organizations in peace. The president of this body is Lieut.-Col. Jefferson D. Griffiths, of Kansas City. The secretary is Maj. James E. Pilcher, U. S. A. The membership of the association includes medical officers of the regular army, volunteers, and national guard. The session will last three days and will include the presentation of about sixty papers.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on August 28-30, will occur the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, to be followed immediately by that of the International Law Association, which has accepted an invitation to meet in the United States this year.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

For the engineers of the country the following conventions have been announced: The American Society of Civil Engineers at Cape May, N. J., during the last week in June; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Washington, D. C., on May 9-12; the American Institute of Mining Engineers at San Francisco in October, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Boston in June.

The exact date of the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects has not yet been fixed, but it will occur in Pittsburg some time in the early part of November. The programme has not yet been arranged.

MUSICIANS.

For the musicians of the country, both professional and amateur, several attractive conventions have been announced. The National Federation of Musical Clubs will hold its first biennial meeting at St. Louis on May 3-6. The organization of this federation took place in Chicago only a little more than a year ago. Members of all musical clubs, whether federated or not, are invited to be present and take part in the discussions. The chief purpose of the federation is the mutual helpfulness of clubs by bringing them into communication with one another and thereby advancing musical art.

At the convention of the National Music Teachers at Cincinnati, on June 21-23, an effort will be made to perform representative works of American composers under the direction of an able conductor and with the aid of a permanent symphony orchestra. Prof. Arnold J. Gantvoort, of the Cincinnati College of Music, will act as president, and the conductor will be Mr. Frank Van Der Stucken.

During the following week the people of Cincinnati will have the privilege of listening to music furnished by the North American Saengerbund. There will be a chorus of 4,000 male singers and the combined Cincinnati and Chicago symphony orchestras. Several important works will be performed under the direction of Mr. Louis Ehrgott.

The American Federation of Musicians and the National League of Musicians of the United States will both hold sessions in Milwaukee on May 9-12.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The discontinuance during the last year or two of certain summer schools that were once well patronized may have led to the inference that the summer-school movement in this country is on the decline. While it may possibly be true that the total number of summer schools holding sessions in 1899 will be somewhat less than the number of such institutions, say, three or four years ago, it should not be inferred from this that the actual amount of scholastic work done during the summer months in this country has suffered a decrease. On the contrary, it is probably true that a larger number of teachers and students will be occupied in such work during the coming summer than at any previous time in our history. The fact is that summer work has been more effectively organized all along the line. Colleges and universities which a few years ago were practically closed for nearly or quite three months of the year are now throwing open a considerable part of their equipment for the use of summer students. There is a marked tendency, east and west, to dignify this summer work of the universities and colleges—if not altogether to follow the example of the University of Chicago in making the summer quarter equivalent with any other three months of the calendar year in courses offered. Meanwhile the long-established summer schools for the special training of teachers and the "assemblies" for biblical study have added to their facilities, and are now stronger than ever before in point of teaching faculties and bodies of students.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Chautauqua has during the past year been thoroughly reorganized. An endowment for the support of summer classes has been begun by the contribution of \$50,000. A vigorous campaign will be carried on for the increase of this fund and for the securing of needed buildings.

For the public lecture courses of the coming season the chief topics will be American history, social life, art, and literature. Among many lecturers the following may be mentioned: Governor Roosevelt will speak on "National Army Day;" Prof. John Fiske will give a course of lectures on the "Early Colonial Period;" Dr. Edward Everett Hale, a course of lectures on the "Revolutionary Era;" Prof. A. B. Hart, of Harvard, a course of six lectures on "The American and the Spaniard;" Prof. A. M. Wheeler, of Yale, a course of six lectures on "The Foreign Relations of the United States." There will also be a series of brilliantly illustrated lectures on Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Among others who will speak during the summer are President G. Stanley Hall, President John Henry Barrows, Hon. George R. Wendling, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Dr. George Hodges, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Miss Susan Hale, Prof. Caleb T. Winchester, Bishop Galloway, Gov. G. W. Atkinson, Dr. Luther Gulick, Dr. Walter L. Hervey, Bishop Vincent, and Mr. William Armstrong.

The department of pedagogy, under the charge of Dr. Walter L. Hervey, of New York, has been greatly strengthened for the coming season. President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, in addition to popular lectures, will give a regular course of instruction for teachers. Instruction in all college and university subjects will be given by teachers from leading institutions. The school of modern languages will be strengthened by a course in Spanish under the charge of Prof. Henri Marion, of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Another new department will be a series of lectures designed for parents and teachers. These classes will be under the charge of Dr. Luther Gulick, of Springfield, Mass., assisted by parents and teachers. Such subjects as children's lies, methods of punishment, children's plays, their social life, etc., will be discussed, not from the standpoint of an abstract psychology, but upon the basis of the concrete experiences of careful students.

The annual convention of the National Association of Elocutionists will be held at Chautauqua at the end of June, while the American Association for Teaching Speech to the Deaf will hold its biennial gathering about the middle of July.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Catholic Summer School of America, located at Cliff Haven, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, will hold a session of seven weeks beginning July 9. Among the speakers there will be representatives from the Catholic University at

Washington and from many of the leading colleges. Systematic courses of lectures are arranged, dealing with the progress of social science, recent developments in the study of biology, will power in the domain of ethics, character studies of authors and statesmen, episodes of American history, including the war with Spain, and a number of talks at the piano illustrating famous musical compositions.

During the six weeks special provision will be made for instruction on approved lines to secure the professional advancement of teachers. The main object kept in view by the management is to increase the facilities for busy people, as well as for those of leisure, to pursue lines of study in various departments of knowledge by providing opportunity to get instruction from men who are specialists.

A SUMMER COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

A new departure in summer-school work will be inaugurated at Orchard Farm, Ghent, N. Y., during July and August, by a course of instruction in agriculture and horticulture which will be given to a limited number of young men and women who are interested in this field. The course will cover agricultural chemistry, the philosophy of soil tillage, horticulture with its different branches of fruit-growing and gardening, diseases of trees and plants, insects and their treatment, the breeding of horses and cows and other animals, markets, both home and foreign, and the economic management of labor. This enterprise is under the direction of Mr. George T. Powell.

SUMMER WORK AT HARVARD.

The programme of the Harvard Summer School for the present year includes the classics and the modern languages, with four courses in English composition, courses in Anglo-Saxon and Shakespeare. There will also be courses in history and government, psychology, education and teaching, and principles of design. In sciences there will be courses in physics, chemistry, botany, geology, geography, and astronomy, and also courses in mathematics, topographical engineering, and shop work, with two courses in physical training. Work will begin on July 5 and continue six weeks. The work will be done on the intensive method, which prevents a student's taking more than one course with any degree of satisfaction.

A NEW DEPARTURE AT CORNELL.

Cornell University now offers a summer session of the university, instead of a summer school as heretofore. This is in line with the tendency already noted among our higher institutions of

learning. This summer session entirely displaces the volunteer summer courses heretofore offered. All summer professors and instructors for 1899 are to be regularly appointed and paid by the university. A large proportion of the courses will be conducted by the regular professors.

An interesting feature of the work at Cornell is what is known as the School of Nature Study. In the summer of 1899 instruction will be given in three departments—namely, insect life, plant life, and on the farm. The instruction will consist of lectures, text-book work, laboratory work, and field excursions.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

The summer session of the University of West Virginia was so successful last year that it has become a permanent feature of the institution. With the regular college work of the summer term is combined a series of general lectures. The summer quarter is an integral part of the university year, and work during that quarter counts toward a degree the same as work in any other quarter. All the departments of the university will be in full operation. In addition to the regular faculty eminent specialists from other institutions will lecture.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The New York University has issued its announcement of summer courses for the coming season. The term extends from July 10 to August 18, and includes courses in mathematics, chemistry, biology, physics, history, Germanic languages, Latin and Greek, and psychology. Situated in the northern portion of New York City, this institution has some unusual advantages for summer work.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

In point of attendance and popular interest the annual gatherings of the great young people's societies of the country have been the most important religious meetings for several years past. The season of 1899 promises to prove no exception to this rule. We are informed that the interest in the Christian Endeavor convention, to be held at Detroit on July 5-10, is unusual. The growth of this great society has been so phenomenal that it has been difficult for our annual record to keep pace with it. At present the total enrollment is over 55,000 societies, with a membership of 3,250,000. The programme of the convention for this year has been somewhat changed. The opening session will be

held in one of the great tents, and the officers and trustees will hold an immense informal reception of the delegates. On the next day the president's annual address will be delivered by Dr. Clark, the general secretary's annual report will be read, and the anniversary sermon will be preached. General Secretary Baer promises a list of speakers for the six days' meetings such as has never been equaled at any previous Christian Endeavor convention. Among those provisionally announced we note such well-known names as those of Bishop Vincent, President J. H. Barrows, of Oberlin, Dr. David James Burrell, of New York City, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of Philadelphia, Bishop Fallows, Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church, Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, of New York City, President Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, and many others. Detroit is rapidly gaining prominence as a convention city, and it is a good point from which to make lake and river excursions.

Y. M. C. A.

In another Michigan city, somewhat earlier in the year, will be held the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations. The date set for this gathering, which will be held at Grand Rapids, is May 25-28. From the provisional programme we learn that there will be several features of exceptional interest. For example, one evening will be devoted to work in the army and navy, Rear Admiral Philip presiding, and Commander Wadhams, of the New Orleans Navy Yard, making an address. An extensive exhibit will be made of the educational work of the city and railroad associations and junior departments and the methods of Bible study in all associations, including those in colleges. There will also be an exhibition of publications, blanks, etc., connected with the physical department. The last evening of the convention will be devoted to the interests of the 200,000,000 young men in non-Christian lands. Prominent speakers from all parts of the country will address the convention, which is a delegate body.

THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES AND SCHOOL FOR BIBLE STUDY.

The Northfield (Mass.) Summer Conferences and School for Bible Study, under the direction of D. L. Moody, cover the season from June to September, including three large conferences and, between the sessions, Bible lessons given by prominent teachers.

The World's Student Conference, which is under the direction of the Young Men's Christian

Association, marks the opening of the summer school. Beginning on June 30, it continues through July 9. Appointed delegates have come from Britain, Scandinavia, Germany, India, China, and other foreign countries where student movements, outgrowth of the American movement, now exist. The aim of this conference is the deepening and strengthening of the religious life in the individual student and through him the spiritual life of the whole college, practical training in the conduct of student Bible classes, and other departments of Christian work in college.

The list of speakers includes the Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D.D., the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D.D., Dean George Hodges, D.D., Mr. R. E. Speer, Mr. R. N. Wilder, Mr. John R. Mott, and Prof. W. W. White. It is expected that Prof. George Adam Smith, of Glasgow, will also be present. The platform meetings of this as of the following conference are open to all.

The second conference is that of the Young Women's Christian Association, lasting from July 13 through July 24. The aim is similar in its bearing upon the work of young women to that of the previous conference. In addition to the departments on college work, Bible, and missionary study, is included consideration of Christian work among city young women.

From July 24 until August 1 and from August 21 to 31 Bible lectures will be given daily by teachers of unquestioned ability and of wide reputation. These lectures will furnish material for thoughtful study which may be pursued at greater leisure than is possible during the frequent meetings of the conferences.

The General Conference for Christian Workers, the oldest, largest, and best known of the Northfield gatherings, opens on Wednesday, August 2, and continues through Sunday, August 20. Every session of this conference is open to all.

OTHER STUDENT CONFERENCES.

Besides the Northfield conference of the Young Women's Christian Associations mentioned above, two other conferences will be held by these associations during the summer. The first occurs at Asheville, N. C., on June 16-27. The second at Geneva, Wis., on June 30-July 11. At the three conferences last year over 800 delegates were present, and even larger representations are expected this summer. These conferences are largely made up of young women from the colleges, although there are also many representatives from the great cities. Among the speakers this year will be the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Mr. Robert A. Speer, Prof. W. W. Moore, Mr. John R. Mott, and Miss E. K. Price.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association have issued an attractive announcement of the courses of instruction for general secretaries and physical directors offered by their summer training school at Lake Geneva. There are each year a series of student conferences corresponding with the conference already mentioned under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. at the same place. The conference beginning this year on June 16 and ending on June 25 will be the tenth. Eloquent platform speakers will take part. The summer school proper occupies the month beginning July 26.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

One of the great interdenominational societies of the country is the American Sunday-School Union, which will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary at Philadelphia on May 24 and 25. This is the oldest and largest Sunday-school missionary society in the United States. It has organized over 100,000 Sunday-schools, containing more than 500,000 teachers and 4,000,000 scholars. Among the topics to be discussed at the forthcoming conference will be "The Sunday-School as an Evangelizing Agency," "The History of the Sunday-School Movement," "Needs of the Rural Districts," "Our Work Among the Colored People," "Work Among the Mountain Whites," "Work Among the Chinese," "Work Among the Indians," and "Work Among the Mexicans and on the Frontier." Such well-known speakers as Mr. D. L. Moody, Dr. A. F. Schauffler, Dr. J. M. Crowell, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Dr. Addison P. Foster, Bishop McVickar, Mr. William E. Dodge, Rear Admiral Philip, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler will address the meetings. The president of the organization is Mr. Morris K. Jesup, of New York City.

BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.

The Federal Convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip will be held at Baltimore on November 17-19. This convention embraces all the denominations and is held biennially, the denominational brotherhoods holding their conventions the alternate years. The attendance at this convention will be several hundred delegates, representing about 500 chapters and 15,000 men found in 19 denominations and 33 States and provinces. The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip is similar to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which will meet at Columbus, Ohio, in October.

YOUNG PEOPLE IN DENOMINATIONAL MEETINGS.

Among the important denominational gatherings of young people the fourth International

Conference of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Indianapolis on July 20-23, will have a prominent place. This will be a joint conference of all branches of Methodists in America. Half a dozen bishops of the Methodist Church and five Methodist governors will grace the occasion. Both Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, of Indiana, are members of the local committee of Indianapolis and are active in furthering the interests of the meeting. The two definite themes to be considered are, first, "Unity of American Methodism," and, second, "Christian Citizenship." A whole day is to be given up to the question of citizenship, culminating in a banquet in the evening, with addresses by Bishop Fowler on "Abraham Lincoln," by General Gordon on "The Last Days of the Confederacy," and by Dr. Potts, of Canada, and General Wallace, of Indiana, on "Anglo-American Relations."

The ninth International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America will be held in Richmond, Va., on July 13-16. The organization includes the Baptist churches in the United States and Canada. While it is a denominational society, it does not insist upon uniformity of name or constitution. Its distinctive feature is its educational work. This is embodied in its "Christian Culture" courses, known respectively as the Bible Reader's Course, Sacred Literature Course, and the Conquest Missionary Course. Each of these extend through four years and is supplemented by an annual examination. The number of papers submitted at the last examination is said to have exceeded 13,000. Eminent speakers of the Baptist denomination, North and South, will be represented on the programme of the conference. The city of Richmond will extend to her guests a true Southern welcome. Delegates will make side trips to Washington and other points of interest.

The eleventh annual convention of the United Society of Free Baptist Young People will be held at Hillsdale, Mich., on September 6-10.

The Decennial Jubilee Convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church is to be held at Lynn, Mass., on July 12-19. The society cele-

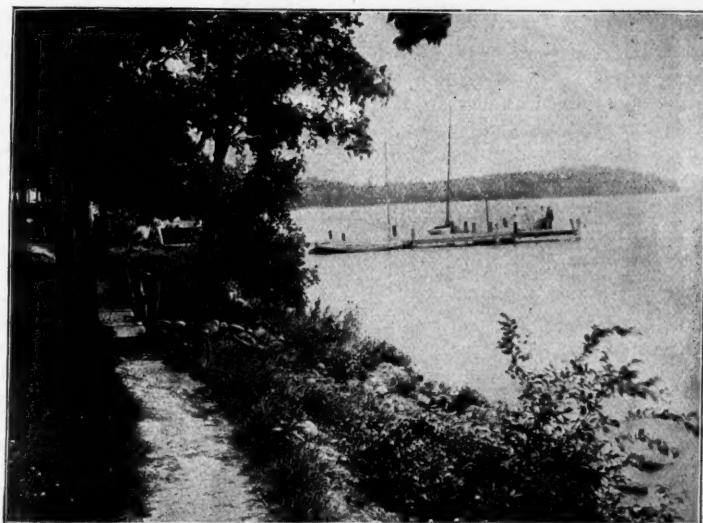
brates its decennial anniversary in the place of its birth. There are two Universalist churches in Lynn and fifteen or twenty more within a radius of ten miles. The convention will be held in the Lynn First Church (Dr. J. M. Pullman's).

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

A number of important missionary meetings will be held during the coming six months. What are known as the "May Anniversaries" of the Baptists are distinctively missionary gatherings. These will be held this year at San Francisco on May 30 and 31. An important feature of the home mission meeting will be an historical address on "Fifty Years in Home Mission Work on the Pacific Coast," by Dr. H. L. Morehouse. Gen. T. J. Morgan will deliver an address on "Twentieth-Century Home Missions."

The next annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in Providence, R. I., during either the first or second week in October, the exact date not having yet been determined. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. George C. Adams, of San Francisco. Dr. C. M. Lamson will preside, and it is hoped that the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, of England, will deliver an address.

The seventy-third annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be held at Hartford on May 23-25. President Barrows, of Oberlin, will preach the annual sermon. Gen. O. O. Howard, the president of the society, will deliver an address. Senator Haw-



MEETING-PLACE ON LAKE GENEVA, WIS., OF THE STUDENT CONFERENCES.

ley, of Connecticut, Dr. J. D. Kingsbury, of Massachusetts, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, will speak on "Home Missions and the Nation's Larger Responsibilities."

Another organization conducted by the Con-



DR. W. G. PUDDFOOT,

Field secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

gregationalists is the American Missionary Association, whose field of work is in the United States, especially among the negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Alaskans. New work has just been projected in Porto Rico. These fields will be reported upon at the fifty-third annual meeting of the association, which will be held this year at Binghamton, N. Y., on October 17-19. The president of the association is the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, of Chicago. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, of Missouri.

Among the missionary meetings to be held by women will be the convention of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Friends at Marion, Ind., on May 18-21. The programme includes addresses by returned missionaries and prominent workers and a discussion of the missionary training of children.

The National Convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions will be held in Cincinnati on October 12-15. This will be the silver anniversary of this board, which was organized in Cincinnati in October, 1874.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the International Missionary Union will be held at Clifton

Springs, N. Y., on June 14-20. All foreign missionaries of evangelical denominations are eligible to membership and entitled to entertainment. The conference will give special attention to sociological, political, philological, scientific, and literary aspects of missions. A suggestive syllabus has been prepared.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS IN INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

Among the distinctively denominational gatherings of the year, one of the most important will be the International Congregational Council, to be held in Boston on September 20-28. The first of these councils was held in London in 1891 and was so successful that it was at once determined that the Congregationalists of the British Isles, America, and the colonies should meet in conference at least once in a decade. The full quota of delegates would admit 600 persons, but it can hardly be expected that this number will be present. Nearly one-half of the 200 American delegates have already been chosen. Of the English delegates Dr. Macken-
nal, Rev. W. J. Woods, secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, and Albert Spicer have already been appointed. Dr. Fairbairn, of Oxford, will preach the opening convention sermon. Among the Americans who will address the convention will be Dr. George Harris, Dr. George P. Fisher, D. Richard S. Storrs, Prof. Graham Taylor, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Presidents Angell, Eliot, and Hyde.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will meet at Minneapolis on May 18, and its sessions will probably continue for from ten to twelve days. The moderator, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, of Washington, D. C., will preach the opening sermon. The public meetings of the assembly will all be devoted to educational and mission work. On the same date, in Richmond, Va., will meet the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, commonly known as the Presbyterian Church South. The forty-first General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will meet in Philadelphia on May 24 and continue in session about a week. The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly will be held in Denver on May 18 and will probably continue until May 25 or 26.

VARIOUS DENOMINATIONAL BODIES.

The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America will assemble in Catskill,

N. Y., on June 7. The work of this body is similar to that of the corresponding organizations of the Presbyterian churches.

The Reformed (German) Church in the United States will hold the triennial session of its General Synod at Tiffin, Ohio, on May 23.

The biennial convention of the Universalists will be held in Boston on October 17. The convention will consider several propositions for amendments to the constitution referring to a larger representation and the laws of the convention relating to fellowship. It will also confirm or reject the statement of principles adopted at Chicago two years ago.

The American Unitarian Association, under the presidency of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, will hold its annual meeting in Boston on May 30.

The nineteenth annual session of the National Baptist Convention will be held in Nashville on September 13-18. The programme of the meeting has not yet been arranged.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

This year's meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America at Chicago on August 9-12 will be notable as the semi-centennial celebration of the visit of Father Mathew to this country. This organization has grown to be the largest fraternal body in the Catholic Church. It has under its jurisdiction 925 societies with a membership of over 80,000. It is expected that more than 1,000 delegates will gather in Chicago from all parts of the Union.

The National Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet this year in Seattle, Wash., on October 20-25, but as yet the programme is not formulated.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

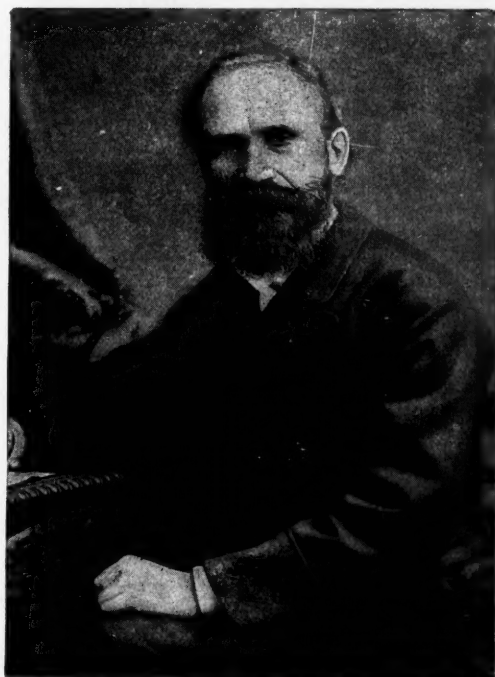
The tenth session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will be held at Wichita, Kan., on May 31-June 3. The object of this congress is to promote the business interests and develop the resources of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River. The subjects of irrigation, river improvement, water transportation, Western trade, mining, the beet-sugar industry, homestead laws, and other topics of special interest to the great West will be discussed by the congress. The Hon. Hugh Craig, ex-president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, is president of the congress. The governor of each State and Territory may appoint ten delegates and the mayor of each city

may appoint one delegate and one additional delegate for each 5,000 inhabitants, provided that no city may have more than ten delegates. The executive officer of each county may appoint one delegate and each business organization may appoint one delegate for each fifty members, provided that no such organization may have more than ten delegates.

EXPOSITIONS.

The Greater America Exposition, to be held at Omaha on July 1-November 1, has been projected with a view to illustrating the products and resources of the United States, and particularly of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, as well as the manners, habits, and industrial capacity of the people of those islands. About fifty of the natives of each of these islands will be present. The grounds and buildings occupied by the Trans-Mississippi Exposition last year will be utilized, and are now undergoing certain landscape and other changes.

The exposition to be held in Philadelphia in September, October, and November of the present year will be under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums and the Franklin Institute. The exposition will be the first



PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, OF OXFORD.

(Who will attend the Congregational council at Boston.)

national exposition of American manufactures specially suited for the export trade ever held. The United States Government, the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia have all appropriated money for the aid of the enterprise. In connection with the exposition the second International Commercial Congress, composed of representatives of the international advisory board of the Commercial Museums, will be held. The leading commercial organizations of Latin-America, South Africa, Australia, China, and Japan, as well as the American chambers of commerce and boards of trade, will be represented. The successor of the late Dr. William Pepper as president of the Commercial Museums is Mr. Charles Henry Cramp, of the celebrated ship-building firm.

CONVENTIONS OF FINANCIERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men is announced for Buffalo, N. Y., on June 6-8. It is said that the membership of this body represents nearly \$1,000,000,000 of capital invested in business. About one-half of this amount is represented by New York City. The membership of over 5,000 comprises leading financiers and representatives of wholesale houses. The American Bankers' Association is to meet at Cleveland in October.

The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association will meet at the Crawford House, in the White Mountains, on September 27-29, and listen to papers on subjects of a technical nature pertaining to the manufacture of cotton, and generally avoiding commercial questions. The National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association will hold its annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 10-12.

The American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents will meet in Denver on September 19-29. The Master Car Builders will hold their annual convention at Old Point Comfort, Va., on June 14. The national convention of Railroad Commissioners will be held at Denver on August 10.

The annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations will take place at Niagara Falls on July 26-28.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The National Farmers' Congress meets in Boston on October 3-6. The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will hold its next session on November 15 in the State of Ohio, but the precise place of meeting has not yet been determined.

The twenty-sixth biennial session of the American Pomological Society will be held in Horti-



REV. FATHER A. P. DOYLE,

Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

culture Hall, Philadelphia, on September 7-8. This society has been characterized as the strongest association of fruit-growers in the world, having maintained an unbroken existence since its organization in 1848. It is devoted to the promotion of fruit culture in all its branches. The programme includes papers by well-known specialists.

LABOR MEETINGS.

The most important meetings of the labor organizations occur very late in the year. Thus the American Federation of Labor, representing a large number of unions in various occupations, will not hold its annual convention until the second Monday in December, at Detroit, Mich. In the intervening months, however, several of the more important organizations belonging to the federation will hold conventions. For example, the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers will meet at Detroit on May 16 to formulate a scale of wages to govern all the mills under the jurisdiction of this great organization for the years 1899-1900. In the same city, on August 14, will be held the annual convention of the International Typographical Union.

The Knights of Labor, the only real rival in

this country of the American Federation as a general organization, will meet this year in Boston on November 14.

The National Bricklayers' Alliance will meet in Springfield, Ill., on May 2.

The fourth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will be held at New Orleans on May 8. The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association will meet in convention at Old Point Comfort, Va., on June 19.

The National Association of Railway Postal Clerks will meet at Indianapolis on June 3, and the National Association of Letter Carriers at Scranton, Pa., on September 4.

PATRIOTIC MEETINGS AND CELEBRATIONS.

DESCENDANTS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRE.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will meet with the Michigan Society at Detroit on May 1, preceded by a Sunday church service, at which the chaplain-general, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., will preach a sermon. Senator Depew, president of the Empire State Society, will be one of the distinguished guests. The triennial meeting of the Sons of the Revolution was held in April. The Daughters of the Revolution held their annual convention in Philadelphia on April 24. The triennial meeting of the Sons of the Cincinnati will be held in New York City during the month of May.

CIVIL WAR REUNIONS.

The Grand Army of the Republic will hold its thirty-third national encampment and reunion in Philadelphia on September 4-9. On the afternoon of the first day there will be a parade of the Naval Veterans, who annually meet with the Grand Army. The general parade of the G. A. R. itself will take place on the second day, and in the evening addresses are expected from many distinguished men, including President McKinley. Various excursions will be made to points of interest in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

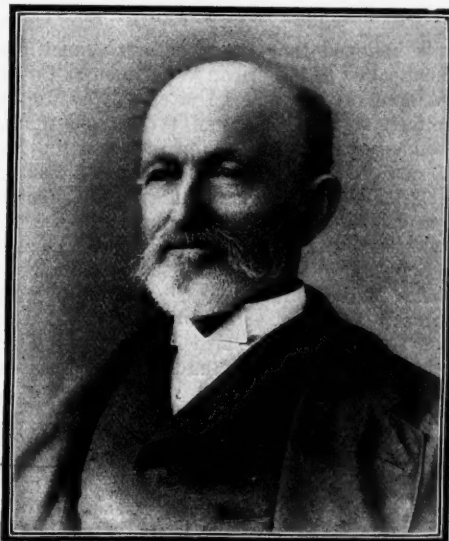
In the week following the G. A. R. encampment the Union Veteran Legion will meet at Baltimore.

On October 4-5 the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the membership of which is now estimated at 2,500, will hold its thirtieth reunion at Pittsburg, with a parade and public exercises. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee has decided to meet in Chicago the coming fall, but the exact date of the meeting is still undetermined; it will probably be during October.

CONFEDERATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The annual meeting and reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in Charleston, S. C., on May 10-13. The annual memorial ceremonies will be held in Magnolia Cemetery on May 10. At the same time and place the United Sons of Confederate Veterans will hold their annual reunion.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a national organization composed of Southern women and has a membership list of not less than 3,000. The national convention of this body will



MR. CHARLES HENRY CRAMP,

President of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums.

be held in Richmond, Va., on November 8, under the presidency of Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, of Dallas, Texas.

OTHER PATRIOTIC OCCASIONS.

On September 15 will occur at Indianapolis a reunion of a society which must now be much depleted in numbers—the National Association of Mexican War Veterans.

The national encampment of the commandery-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans will take place in Detroit, probably the third week in September.

The national encampment of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will meet in biennial session in New Haven, Conn., on September 26.

A national peace jubilee, in celebration of the victories of our army and navy in the war with

Spain, will be held in Washington, D. C., on May 23-25. The exercises of the three days will consist chiefly of military and civic parades, historical pageants, and patriotic addresses. On September 4-6, also in Washington, will occur a reunion of veterans of the Spanish-American War.

The anniversary of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation will be celebrated at Warrenton, Va., on September 22.

OTHER GATHERINGS.

THE WHEELMEN AT BOSTON AND AT MONTREAL.

It is believed that the twentieth annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Boston on August 14-19 will be attended by 40,000 wheelmen from all parts of the United States. Boston enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer city in the history of American cycling. The L. A. W. was originated in Boston. Boston, it is said, had the first bicycle club, rode the first bicycle that came to America, made the first American bicycle, held the first bicycle race of America, and is first in nearly everything that pertains to cycling. Boston also boasts of a park system as yet unequalled in America. Completely encircling Boston, and in some cases ex-

tending for a distance of 15 miles from the State House, is nearly 14,000 acres, or about 22 square miles, of woodland and valley, lake and stream, embracing miles of seacoast and including both banks of three charming rivers—the Charles, the Mystic, and the Neponset—together with the beautiful lakes and the shores of Quincy Bay. The entire system is threaded by miles of finest macadam roads and bicycle paths. Suburban Boston, especially the Newtons and Brookline, has long been the favorite rendezvous for cyclists. The details of the programme of the meet include century runs, bath runs, runs through the park system, historical runs, moonlight runs, and almost every other form of diversion known to the American cyclist.

The International Cyclists' Association, an organization founded in 1892 for the holding of the world's cycling championships and for the general regulation of international cycle-racing, is to meet this year at Montreal, Canada, on August 7-12, under the auspices of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association. This body comprises in its membership Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape Colony, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, the Transvaal, and the United States of America.



Photo by Rinehart, Omaha.

THE FINE ARTS BUILDING OF THE GREATER AMERICA EXPOSITION AT OMAHA.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE STEADY DECLINE OF WAR.

IN reply to those who regard war as an inevitable and incurable accompaniment of human nature, Mr. Alexander Sutherland, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, appeals to history to show "the natural decline of warfare." The development of human sympathy has, he argues, been steadily sapping the military spirit.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY—"A FEROCIOUS NIGHTMARE."

In order the better to trace the amelioration of the centuries as shown in the English race, he takes intervals of four centuries:

"Start, then, in the seventh century, with our ancestors of forty generations ago. If we, who are accustomed to the peaceful ways of a modern city, could be dropped back into one of these Teutonic tribes, our lives would seem one long ferocious nightmare, wherein no occupation was of any repute save that of the warrior, nor any pursuit capable of kindling ardor save that of slaughter. . . . Peaceful industry was degrading and fit only for slaves; and a man's surest passport to the heaven of wassail was to die amid the frenzied slaughter of battle."

Our Teutonic ancestors used to conclude a victory with human sacrifices, often torturing the victims. When they swept through Spain, Procopius, an eye-witness, tells us they slew every human being they met, even the unresisting women and children, until 5,000,000 had perished. They did the same in France. There the Franks by way of variation rolled their wagons over 200 maidens and cast their bodies to the dogs. When our Teutonic forefathers made good their footing in England, they swept the land of human beings, only in some parts sparing a considerable number of women.

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY—WOMEN SPARED.

In the eleventh century the individual has largely lost the right of immediate and deadly revenge. Laws are in force requiring money compensations for injury. A strong king now takes the place of the petty chief, and "the king's peace" is respected. But still, "as Gibbon says, 'in the eleventh century every peasant was a soldier and every village a fortification; each wood and valley was the scene of murder and rapine.' No man in these days could lie down and rest with any security save such as his own and his comrades' weapons could bring him."

Yet the spirit of the time was against women and children being slain except in the promiscuous slaughter of a stubbornly besieged city; though all prisoners taken in arms were put to death:

"Men at least had moved on from that stage in which they quaff wine from enemies' skulls, and decorate their horses with human scalps, and burn men for sacrifices, and slaughter women, and catch babies upon pikes."

IN TUDOR TIMES—WHAT GROTIUS ALLOWED.

Moving forward to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and picturing England as she was in Tudor times, the writer exclaims:

"What a change in the military feeling! War has assumed a new aspect. The old lust of killing as in itself a delight has disappeared. Even prisoners in arms are now spared. It is two centuries since an English commander has deliberately slain his captives after a battle. . . . Grotius, writing about this time, gives in his book, '*De Jure Belli*,' a very definite statement as to the prevailing sentiment. At the devastation of a province or the capture of a city, he thinks it right that children, women, old men, clergy, farmers, merchants, and other non-combatants should be spared. He allows that tradition and precedent are against him, but he claims to be speaking of the newer spirit. He is doubtful as to whether it is right for the victors to ravish the women of captured places. All precedent, he says, establishes the right, but he praises those generals that refuse to exercise it. Speaking as a lawyer, bound by tradition, he has to admit the right of the victor to slay all prisoners taken in arms, but he thinks that if heathen they might be more wisely enslaved, and if Christian they ought to be only held to ransom."

OUR OWN TIME.

The writer next makes the final transition to the England of our own time:

"For two and a half centuries her soil has been practically free from war; for a century and a half it has been absolutely free from it. Scotland and Ireland have been very nearly as long undisturbed by conflicts. It now appears that 40,000,000 people can live at absolute peace among themselves in a land where, ten centuries ago, our ancestors of the heptarchy spent their whole lives in fighting each other. In spite of all the ingenuity of our great weapons of destruction, the loss of life in Europe by war dur-

ing the present century has not exceeded one per annum out of every ten thousand of the population. One in a hundred would be a very low estimate of similar deaths in the Europe of a thousand years ago; so that warfare is now less than one-hundredth part as destructive as it was in the early Middle Ages."

"THE MEEK SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH."

The writer draws the conclusion that all the current of historic tendency is in favor of the dream that a reign of peace may, after all, be not so very far away. The giant force of human sympathy moves onward from century to century:

"It is a natural process through which brutal and unsympathetic strains by slow degrees are worked out, leaving the earth to be possessed by the sympathetic. . . . If the brutal fellow finds it hard to mate and finds it hard to make his union permanent when mated, it is plain that his particular type will leave less than the average of offspring. If the unkind and unsympathetic parent loses more of his children than the average parent, then here again we have a culling process, and in the new generation the sympathetic type will be better represented than the unsympathetic.

"And as with individuals, so with races; kindness and honesty make the best policy in the end. . . . Want of sympathetic cohesion paralyzes a people.

"A vast process of elimination is therefore going on, by means of which the world is given more and more into the possession of the sympathetic type. While we amuse ourselves and argue and quarrel and threaten, this great but unobtrusive change is going forward. Marriages are made or fail to be made; children are reared or die out; citizens succeed or fail; nations expand or decay in such a fashion that, on the whole, the kindly dispositions tend ever, more and more, to prevail over the cruel. And therefore, Czar or no Czar, wars are eventually doomed, and peace must come in its own good time."

IN ANOTHER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS, WHAT?

Human ingenuity may hasten the process. "If it required another four hundred years to carry us to the abolition of war, we could scarcely regard the rate of progress as having diminished." The writer concludes:

"The fate of war will be the same as that of cannibalism, and human sacrifices, and baronial wars, and the duel in England. . . . It is only a question of patient hopefulness, with as much of helpfulness as we can devise."

NAVAL DISARMAMENT FAR OFF.

ACCORDING to Mr. H. W. Wilson's view of "The Naval Situation" in the *Nineteenth Century* there is no immediate prospect of anything like naval disarmament on the part of the great powers, or even of a cessation of activity. He ridicules the idea that the working classes are "plundered" to build battleships, and insists that "from first to last the cost of a big ship in England goes almost entirely in wages to the workingman." He refers to the movement for naval expansion on the continent and presents this forecast:

"It grows clearer and clearer from such signs as this that far from naval disarmament being at hand, the competition is going to grow fiercer and fiercer. And this suggests that the mere progress of armaments will crush out the weaker powers of the world without war. It is a new phase of the unending and desperate struggle for existence. The portents are gloomy for states with finances in hopeless disorder, such as France and Italy; bright for the Anglo-Saxon and Teuton. The last consular report on Germany draws attention to the fact that 'in the prosperous state of the country's finances it is expected that the large expenditure for the navy may be met out of the ordinary revenue.' It is certain that in England and the United States any outlay on the navy can be met in the same way. Japan, Russia, Italy, and France must have recourse to loans which bring present relief at the cost of future embarrassment. As two of these powers are our allies or friends, British financial help might be extended to them in future. But any friction with Germany would place this country in a most dangerous position. The nonconformist conscience, however, may be trusted to safeguard us against trouble with a Protestant and kindred power, while Germany's trading interests are such as more and more to identify her policy with ours. She will not, doubtless, risk war on our account, nor will she ever quarrel with Russia for our *beaux yeux*. But she is not likely to join a great coalition in upsetting the British empire. Our change of attitude to her and our evident naval strength—a factor with which the Bismarckian policy had not to reckon—will gradually cement the 'union of hearts' if England is not suddenly carried away by some gust of anti-German sentiment."

Mr. Wilson is not alarmed by the invention of the submarine boat. He says: "Though the submarine may cause the loss of a ship from time to time, we may rest practically certain that in its present form it cannot change the fate of a navy."

He remarks on the fact that the Americans,

who could have finished at least one of two submarine boats in time for use at Santiago, did not send for them. He is, however, alarmed to note that "we are laying down about the same tonnage of cruisers as France alone—we with our world-wide commerce, our innumerable defenseless cities on the seaboard, with everything to lose if our command of the sea is seriously challenged!"

STORIES OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

THE May *McClure's* gives an attractive account of the personal qualities of Admiral Dewey, from Oscar King Davis, who is the correspondent of the New York *Sun* at Manila. Mr. Davis says that the photographs of Admiral Dewey which have been copied in the public prints during the past few months have given a poor idea of the true appearance of the man. Most of them, he says, show a rather long, narrow face, with high, slightly receding forehead and Roman nose. As a matter of fact there is more breadth and less length to the face than these pictures show. It is a square face and its most prominent feature is the rugged under jaw. The eyes are wide apart and set well back, under heavy brows. The forehead is high, broad, and bold, the nose is large, and the mouth generous but firm. Most of his pictures show more of a mustache than the admiral wore last summer. Mustache and hair are almost white; the complexion is dark, as are the eyes. He is not a big man physically, but he is astonishingly quick in his actions; his shoulders are so square and his broad back is so straight that many a man much his junior might envy them. His step is quick and springy; his whole bearing is one of alertness and readiness. His mental process is lightning-like; he thinks like a flash and gets all around his subject in less time than many a man would take to study one side. Yet he does not jump to conclusions, and there are times when he is very deliberate. He reasons to his determinations, and whatever his personal preferences or beliefs or feelings, he can dissociate them entirely from his work. His logic machine is absolutely sound and in the finest order. It turns out conclusions with mathematical precision.

DEWEY'S FLEET ALL SHIP-SHAPE.

Admiral Dewey is proud of the fine condition of his fleet and the discipline of his men. Mr. Davis reports him as saying in a conversation: "Just look at those men. Aren't they a fine lot? See the condition they are in, in spite of all the work of the summer. They have not been off the ship for more than three months, and you know what hard work they have had. See that

big fellow leaning against the rail. Isn't he a magnificent specimen? Suppose some sudden emergency should arise. Do you know how long it would take to have this ship ready for action? Less than four minutes. I've a great notion to try it, just to show you how quickly they would be ready.

"It's just the same everywhere. I come over here from the *Olympia*, and in five minutes I am as much at home as if I had been here always."

"Orderly!" he called, and a stalwart marine came up quickly and saluted. The admiral gave some trifling order and the marine went away. "I never saw that man before," the admiral went on, "but that makes no difference. He knows his work, and he does it just as if he had been my orderly for years."

"Naturally I am proud of the work of the squadron. I should not be fit to command it if I were not proud of its work; but I am proudest of my men. They are splendid fellows. They have done their work well. The people haven't realized how good their navy was. I would rather have command of this squadron than hold any office any people could give me."

WHEN DEWEY LOST HIS TEMPER.

Mr. Davis says that Dewey had worked out a programme for every contingency, and when he sent word to the German admiral that the Germans could "have a fight here and now, or at any time and any place," he meant just exactly what he said. "Moreover, his own plan of action was mapped out, and the disposition of his ships in case of battle with the Germans was arranged. There can be no doubt whatever, no matter what denials or disavowals the Germans may make or have made, that the situation for a time was very critical in Manila Bay. I have heard it said of Dewey's talk to the German flag lieutenant on the *Olympia*, that day he 'laced out' Von Diederichs' staff officer and brought the whole matter to a focus, that it was 'very undiplomatic.' Well, suppose it was undiplomatic; it was also tremendously effective. The admiral lost his temper, and he said what was in his heart with the clear-cut emphasis of an unusually plain-spoken man. That practically settled the 'German incident.' One afternoon on the *Olympia*, when he had been talking to me about the German incident, he pointed to the wrecks of the Spanish ships lying about Cavite and exclaimed: 'That was one of the least of my difficulties here.'

"After all, it was perfectly characteristic of Dewey that he should lose his temper. The wonder is rather that he kept it so long. He is

very high-strung. His nerves are constantly on a hair-trigger and his temper is their admirable match. It is a strong man's temper; but as a general thing this strong man holds it in complete control. Once in a while it gets away from him for a little time, and then things hum. But it is just like an electric storm. It is soon over, and the air is the clearer for the outburst."

Mr. Davis says that Admiral Dewey was deeply touched by the many remembrances he received from America and the many tokens of pride which the nation has in him. He says that for a long time the admiral did not realize what a hero he was in the minds of his countrymen, and it is doubtful if he comprehends it thoroughly now. He does know enough of it, however, to be afraid of the reception there is waiting for him at home. "He was never what would be called a robust man and is not in rugged health. Moreover, the strain of the long campaign before Manila has told on him, so that it will be probably with genuine relief, even in spite of what is in store for him here, that he starts home."

STORIES OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN THE WAR.

IN the May *Harper's* Mr. Richard Harding Davis gives a very readable account of what our war correspondents were called on to do in the late unpleasantness in reporting the work of the Shafter and Miles expeditions. In the first place, he says that the prophets who predicted all the good results for the routine newspaper men and evil things from the men who had been employed merely to serve as descriptive writers were not at all true prophets. The war did not show that the descriptive writer or novelist was necessarily capable of gathering news, nor did it prove to the contrary. Nor did it prove that the man who had previously reported criminal news and real-estate deals was equally at home when he found himself in a Cuban jungle, "two thousand miles from the office telephone and with no friendly policeman to direct his steps. The success of the different men was entirely a question of intelligence and of individual character." The good correspondents were surprises almost every time. Mr. Davis says: "I have seen the war correspondent whom Kipling describes as the 'War Eagle' in his 'Light That Failed.' I saw him in Greece, with three horses, three servants, a tent, the British flag flying over his head, cooking-stoves, medicine-chests, writing-desks, and typewriters. He carried letters from prime ministers and he lunched with young princes daily. And I have seen a boy named Sammy who acted as a courier

for the New York *Herald*, eighteen years of age, who had a keener scent for news than the War Eagle ever possessed, who better knew what was going to happen before it happened, and who was in every way more alert, intelligent, and suited to the work in hand."

Mr. Davis gives Mr. Stephen Crane credit for being the first among the correspondents, judged by what he achieved. As a matter of interest outside the reportorial achievement, he also gives Crane credit for being the bravest man of the corps.

"Crane was the coolest man, whether army officer or civilian, that I saw under fire at any time during the war. He was most annoyingly cool, with the assurance of a fatalist. When the San Juan hills were taken he came up them with James Hare, of *Collier's*. He was walking leisurely, and though the bullets passed continuously, he never once ducked his head. He wore a long rain-coat, and as he stood peering over the edge of the hill, with his hands in his pockets and smoking his pipe, with as unconcerned as though he were gazing at a cinematograph.

"The fire from the enemy was so heavy that only one troop along the entire line of the hills was returning it, and all the rest of our men were lying down. General Wood, who was then colonel of the Rough Riders, and I were lying on our elbows at Crane's feet, and Wood ordered him also to lie down. Crane pretended not to hear and moved further away, still peering over the hill with the same interested expression. Wood told him for the second time that if he did not lie down he would be killed, but Crane paid no attention. So, in order to make him take shelter, I told him he was trying to impress us with his courage, and that if he thought he was making me feel badly by walking about he might as well sit down. As soon as I told him he was trying to impress us with his courage he dropped on his knees, as I had hoped he would, and we breathed again.

"After that, in Puerto Rico, we agreed to go out together and take a town by surprise and demand its surrender. At that time every town in Puerto Rico surrendered to the first American who entered it, and we thought that to accept the unconditional surrender of a large number of foreigners would be a most pleasing and interesting experience. But Crane's business manager, who guarded him with much the same jealousy as that with which an advance agent guards the prima donna, did not want any one else to share the glory of the surrender, and sent Crane off by himself. He rode into Juana Diaz, and the town, as a matter of course, surrendered and made him welcome. He spent the day in

establishing an aristocracy among the townspeople and in distributing *largesse* to the hungry. He also spent the night there, sleeping peacefully far beyond our lines, and with no particular interest as to where the Spaniards might happen to be. The next morning, when he was taking his coffee on the sidewalk in front of the only *café*, he was amused to see a 'point' of five soldiers advance cautiously along the Ponce road, dodging behind bushes, and reconnoitering with both the daring and skill of the American invader. While still continuing to sip his coffee he observed a skirmish-line following this 'point,' and finally the regiment itself, marching bravely upon Juana Diaz. It had come to effect its capture. When the commanding officer arrived his sense of humor deserted him, and he could not see how necessary and proper it was that any town should surrender to the author of the 'Red Badge of Courage.'

GETTING AROUND GENERAL SHAFTER.

"One of the most amusing and daring acts of any of the correspondents was that of Burr W. MacIntosh, of *Frank Leslie's*. When the troops arrived at Daiquiri a general order was issued forbidding any of the correspondents to accompany the soldiers when they made their first landing. The men on the press boats of course promptly disobeyed this order; but the correspondents on the transports were forced to obey it or run the risk of losing their credentials. Mr. MacIntosh was the one exception. He was most desirous of obtaining a photograph, taken on the shores of Cuba, which would show the American soldiers making their first hostile landing on that shore. To this end he gave his camera into the hands of a sergeant in one of the shore boats and hid his clothes under the cross-seats of another. When these boats started MacIntosh dived from the stern of the transport, and after swimming a quarter of a mile through a heavy surf, reached the coast of Cuba in time to recover his camera and perpetuate the first landing of our army of invasion."

THE MEN ON THE PRESS BOATS.

"It is impossible to give too much credit to the men who manned the press boats. They were not able to take anything for granted, and soon learned that they could depend upon no one save themselves. They were forced to learn navigation, geography, diplomacy, and finance. In time each man knew just how many motions of the wheel would carry his tug to Jamaica, how much coal was needed to feed her fires, and how much his crew would drink before they would scramble on deck and demand an increase

of wages before deserting in a body. He was captain, engineer, supercargo, and deck hand. With a salary of \$40 a week, he was responsible for thousands of dollars. One cablegram alone to the New York *Herald* cost \$5,000. He had also to pay for boat hire, port dues, and salaries. These many responsibilities were carried by young men who were, for the most part, under thirty years of age, who had previously never been further from New York City than Coney Island, and with an experience as executives which was limited to guessing at the insurance on a fire and reporting Dr. Depew's speeches. Yet with all these duties pressing upon them they were forced to sit in a choking cabin and write accurate and dramatic pictures of bombardments, engagements with shore batteries, and races after blockade-runners, while the cabin table was at an angle of forty-five degrees and the cabin lamp swung in complete somersaults. Their reward was a hastily scribbled cablegram of congratulation from the 'chief' or a precise and detailed message of instruction from the same source, which if followed would have left the paper without news."

A NEW FRENCH PLAN FOR THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

THE second March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has made an unusual sensation in England by an anonymous article entitled "The Descents on England." The appearance of this paper just on the eve of the signing of the Anglo-French agreement is an unfortunate sign of the bitterness which it is to be feared still remains in France against England.

BRITISH PIN-PRICKS.

The English, says the writer, have told one another so often that their tight little island can never be invaded that they have succeeded in persuading a large number of Frenchmen of the same thing; yet England is thirsting for a war with France. Ever since 1888, we are told, British statesmen have been preparing for the struggle. The imperial defense act, the ever-growing naval estimates, the aggressive speeches of eminent politicians on the depression of trade—all these are cited as motives and symptoms of British bellicosity. Most important of all is the question of trade; new outlets for commerce must be opened, and it is in Indo-China that French and English interests conflict: that is why England wants a war—to get Indo-China. When France and Germany and Russia have finished their several naval programmes an alliance of the three would effect the destruction

of Great Britain, and that is why, our anonymous author thinks, Great Britain wishes to take France first. The *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Chronicle* are quoted in support of the view that England considers the destruction of France indispensable. A terrible parallel is drawn between Germany before 1870 and England. Our author seriously believes that a war with France is as much desired by England now as it was by Bismarck in 1866. He goes on through the old story of provocative speeches, the British lion's tail so sore from many pin-pricks, and the music-hall imperialism of the day, and full use is made of Lord Salisbury's "blazing indiscretion" in his speech about the dying nations. The Americans have conquered Spain, and it belongs to England to be the executioner of France. As for Italy, this greedy England is using her to pull the chestnuts out of the fire in the basin of the Nile and in Abyssinia.

JOHN BULL'S PLOTS.

The next question is, How is this bloodthirsty England to carry out her conquest? The English, hypnotized by Captain Mahan and his school, are convinced that sea power must be kept in their hands at all costs, so they have, roughly speaking, two fighting units to every one French, and their plan of campaign would be first to blockade the French ships in their ports, and then by bombarding the French coasts so to arouse public opinion as to force the French to send their blockaded ships out to certain destruction; in short, it is Admiral Cervera at Santiago over again. Our author, however, points out that it would be possible for the French to concentrate all their powerful vessels at Brest or Cherbourg, leaving in the Mediterranean only a few swift cruisers and torpedo-boats. It would be very difficult for the English to blockade a really large concentration of French battleships. This seems to be understood in England, where great stress is laid on the importance of Gibraltar as a means of dividing the French forces, bottling up the French Mediterranean squadron, and preventing it from joining the channel fleet. So we arrive at the essential aim of the English—namely, the destruction of the French squadrons. It would be of no use to England to land troops in Algeria or Tunis, to undertake operations in Indo-China or Madagascar, while the bombardment of the French coasts would be a difficult and a dangerous course because of the recent vast improvement in the French defenses. Moreover, the latest authorities are of opinion that a hostile fleet has more to lose than to gain by bombarding even a comparatively defenseless town.

WHY NOT A FRENCH LANDING?

The English Government, we are told, is firmly convinced that in any event the French cannot possibly take the offensive at any point. It is this theory that our author sets himself to traverse. Not only might France take the offensive, he says, but she could do so with no small chance of success. As a preliminary he goes through the various successful landings which have been made on the coast of England, beginning with the two invasions of Julius Cæsar. As to the Spanish Armada, he actually thinks it a wonderful thing that the Spanish fleet should have been able to reach the Lizard without serious damage, although the English had the command of the sea. As a matter of fact, the English had not the command of the sea; what they had and what they kept was the command of the channel. Later invasions of England failed, but this is because the single aim of effecting a landing was not adhered to, but the attacking force suffered itself to be seduced into giving battle on the sea. In 1690 7,000 French troops were landed in Ireland without difficulty and effected a junction with the Irish forces. In 1793 it was only divided councils among the French commanders which prevented the successful landing of 40,000 men in Ireland. The fleet actually arrived in Bantry Bay, although the English fleet was absolutely mistress of the sea, and its superiority to the French fleet has never, we are told, been greater than at that time. Another landing in 1798 in Ireland failed because it was badly organized, although 1,000 Frenchmen did carry on a campaign in Ireland for seventeen days in spite of the great superiority of the English forces. Finally, we come to the plans of Bonaparte; he saw clearly enough that unless the attacking force had the command of the sea, it must have some special advantage of equipment. The First Consul saw the possibility of this special advantage in a swift yet roomy transport which should not cost more than \$800 to \$1,000. On July 3, 1804, he had collected 1,800 vessels of transport, armed with mortars, but, as is well known, the attack was never made.

HOW TO DO IT.

We come now to 1899. A new boat has captured the affections of our author. It is called the *Fram* (no connection with Nansen) and was built originally for service on the Loire, even in the height of summer when the waters are low. It is about 130 feet long, is flat-bottomed, and has two engines developing 150 horse-power; with eighty tons burden it could travel eight knots an hour.

With water and coal on board the *Fram* draws only 28 centimeters. Now, it is easy to construct on the same lines pinnaces of small draught, decked and capable of attaining a speed of from eight to ten knots. To be able to pass from the canals and rivers to the high seas these boats would be provided with false keels analogous to those of racing yachts, which would give them all the necessary stability. These boats could be constructed simultaneously in all French yards and collected at different points on the 11,000 kilometers of navigable canals and rivers leading down to the French coast. They could be armed with a quick-firing gun in the prow with its appurtenances, a revolving quick-firing 47-millimeter gun and the necessary gunners, with 24 horses and half or a whole company of infantry. The drinking-water would be stored in watertight compartments, and other provisions and ammunition would be placed in small chests, which would serve as benches for the troops.

There would be little danger for these pinnaces of being sunk by cannon-shot, for they would be divided into water-tight compartments, and if a hostile ship should endeavor to sink them by running them down it would be blown up by the torpedo which is part of the armament. Moreover, the pinnaces could defend themselves against torpedo-boats by the quick-firing 47-millimeter gun which they would carry, and which is capable of discharging in a minute a great number of shells.

"To be able," says the writer, "to hurl upon England an army of 160,000 to 170,000 men, with 500 quick-firing guns and the necessary ammunition and provisions, 1,500 steam pinnaces would have to be constructed, which would cost 150,000,000 francs—an important sum, no doubt, but one which, considering that it would come out of the 800,000,000 francs voted by Parliament for the increase of the fleet, would be, perhaps, more usefully spent in thus procuring for us so powerful a means of attack than if it were devoted to the construction of ironclads. Moreover, there is all the less reason for hesitation, as this flotilla, so far from being unproductive in time of peace, would render trade and commerce the greatest services."

The problem of getting these vessels across the channel and upon the English coast presents no difficulties for the writer. As for the English coast defenses, he thinks them almost a negligible quantity. The troops would be landed almost simultaneously, like a party of Cook's tourists out for a holiday. In fact, Napoleon had to face a far more difficult problem at Wagram, where he had to cross the Danube by four bridges in front of the whole Austrian army. From Calais

or Dunkirk the operation would be merely a matter of three or four hours, and the invader could descend on Brighton in seven hours. Moreover, favorable points for landing are far more numerous than is supposed. Twelve divisions of 14,500 men each could thus land in England and three in Ireland without disturbing in any way the mobilization of the twenty army corps. And the Irish could be armed with old Gras rifles, several hundreds of thousands of which are rusting in French arsenals. According to our optimistic writer, *ils ne demandraient pas mieux*.

These are merely the general lines of a scheme which is worked out in abundant detail. The writer foresees a possible—nay, probable—loss of 10,000 men; but what would this be for an invading army of 170,000? At all events, he considers this new steam pinnacle as the logical consequence of Fashoda, and pronounces its immediate construction necessary. When this fleet is completed "it is probable that the inconsiderate attacks of the English press will give way to better feelings. It will then be possible to come to an understanding with England."

A PROPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

IN the *Anglo-American Magazine* for April Mr. Robert Stein offers a proposition for an exchange of territory between France and England which, as he sets it forth, would seem to be mutually advantageous.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The first of Mr. Stein's suggestions relates to the Newfoundland question, concerning which he says:

"There is the open sore of more than a hundred years' standing—the Newfoundland fisheries. To understand it, one must hear the story told by a Newfoundlander. The island at best is poor, periodically struggling with famine. To this poor land comes every summer a foreign population, occupies the north and northwest coasts from Cape St. John to Cape Ray, engages in the principal local industry, cod-fishing, and is enabled by a high government bounty to undersell the natives while practically preventing any development of the country back of the 'French shore.' To the economic grievance a military one is added. St. Pierre and Miquelon, the two French islands on the south coast of Newfoundland, fortified during the Crimean War, have remained so; Anticosti is owned by 'Chocolat Menier'; the French fishing population constitutes a most efficient naval school and

a formidable reserve force to a French fleet that may enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No wonder Newfoundland and Canada and Great Britain wince every time France moves to draw a new advantage from her treaty rights."

Now comes Mr. Stein's proposed remedy :

"If we are to believe recent utterances in French newspapers, France is quite willing to relinquish these rights—for a compensation. Now, there is one compensation, of supreme value to France, which, it seems to an outsider, England can make with comparatively little loss to herself. In sight of the shore of Normandy, far from England, are a group of islands owned by England, but inhabited by a French-speaking population—the Channel Islands. So far as a layman can judge, their costly fortifications have nothing to do with the defense of England ; they are of use solely as a base for attack. Geographically, ethnologically, and commercially, they belong to France, though the tariff causes the bulk of their commerce to go to England. Their loyalty to Great Britain is beyond question. It even seems that they do not object to being eventually Anglicized, seeing that the legislature of Guernsey the other day unanimously voted to admit English on equal terms with French in its deliberations. Though as British possessions they must be irksome to every Frenchman who looks at the map, and especially to the inhabitants of the neighboring coast, no general demand for their acquisition seems to have manifested itself in France, where, nevertheless, 'natural boundaries' are so much in favor. This apathy may be due to the supposed hopelessness of such a demand ; for besides their strategic value the islands have a sentimental interest for England, being the last remnant of her Norman possessions. Be that as it may, in the hands of England they are nothing less than a knife perpetually aimed at the heart of France. Can England be induced to surrender them ?"

Mr. Stein admits that this suggestion might seem impertinent, coming from an American, but it has been made quite recently by Englishmen. The Channel Islands have a wealthy and industrious population of about 100,000. They lie only 15 miles from the French coast and 210 miles from Paris—much nearer than either Brest, Bordeaux, or Lyons. Miquelon and St. Pierre and the Newfoundland fisheries would be wholly inadequate compensation, as Mr. Stein admits.

MOROCCO.

Mr. Stein next directs our attention to French and British interests in Morocco, involving—

"1. A territory larger than France, 'the finest in North Africa,' according to Grant Allen.

"2. The control of the Strait of Gibraltar.

"France mainly desires the territory, England mainly desires the control of the strait, though either power would of course gladly have both if it could get them. That being impossible, let each take that which it cares for most. Let France take the main bulk of the territory so necessary to round out her African possessions. Let England take enough to control the strait—to wit, Tangier and as much of the adjacent peninsula as may be necessary, say to the parallel of 35° 20'. Of course the less England demands the more readily will France give her consent. Spain would probably be glad to sell Ceuta to England and her other north African posts to France. The rugged character of the Tangier peninsula would probably enable British engineers to convert it into a huge fortress.

"Evidently in this case, too, France will have by far the best of the bargain, gaining 260,000 square miles, while England gains only, say, 1,500. Morocco, however, is so important to France that for its sake she will be willing to make almost any concession. The opportunities are numerous. There is Egypt, where she may waive her standing grievance ; there is Tajura Bay, at the entrance of the Red Sea and dangerously close to Abyssinia ; there are Wadia and Bagirmi, through which communication might be established between the Egyptian Soudan and the British Niger territory ; there are Siam and China, where a friendly arrangement between the two great sea powers will save millions of natives from the incapacity of their so-called governments."

HOW BOTH SIDES WOULD GAIN.

By the supposed agreement England will gain :

St. Pierre and Miquelon and the Newfoundland fisheries.

The northern peninsula of Morocco.

Acquiescence in the possession of Egypt.

France will gain :

The Channel Islands.

Morocco.

"In other words, each will lose that which is of little use to it, but a great annoyance to the other ; each will gain that which is most useful to itself ; while all the territories involved in the bargain will receive the best chance of development. Best of all, perhaps, the domain of barbarism will be reduced by some 260,000 square miles.

"As mentioned above, other concessions may be requisite on both sides before the bargain is deemed equal.

"There are many admirers of France in Eng-

land and many admirers of England in France, and plenty of reasonable people in both countries. Will they be strong enough and brave enough to make themselves heard above those who take pleasure in increasing the mutual irritation?"

MODERN BONAPARTISM IN FRANCE.

AN Anglo-Parisian journalist, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for April upon Bonapartism, gives us many interesting details concerning the personality of Prince Victor, the hope of the Bonapartist conspiracy. The writer says:

"Prince Victor is said to be extremely reserved in speech, and one can well understand it; yet he is a man, and with all the consciousness of his manhood upon him. He looks upon himself as a future ruler, but whether he ascends the imperial throne or not, he thinks himself as much a Dauphin of France as the Duc d'Orléans or as the Duc de Bordeaux before he became the Comte de Chambord. Why not?"

PRINCE VICTOR AND HIS FATHER.

But although Prince Victor thinks himself heir to the imperial throne, he has immense disadvantages to overcome in the character of his father. Prince Napoleon, by his cynicism and indifference to the imperial tradition, frequently provoked Prince Victor to anger, but usually he controlled himself.

"Prince Victor kept silent on more than one occasion, but at last his indignation burst forth, although even then it did not go beyond the bounds of respectful protest. The scenes I promised to describe both happened at the dinner-table. Prince Napoleon maintained that monarchies had served their time and that the republic was their only possible substitute. 'The glory of Napoleon I. was powerless to save his son from exile. The Duc de Bordeaux, who was called "the child of a miracle," was obliged, in spite of the many centuries of prestige attached to his race, to travel the same road; the heir of the Citizen King has not had better luck, and the Prince Imperial perished on African soil,' he said. 'Let us, therefore, no longer talk of hereditary monarchies; monarchies are dead, whether they are called royal or imperial.' To which tirade Prince Victor, respectfully rising, replied: 'Why, father, would you let the imperial crown welter in the dust and allow no one to lift it out of it?' Prince Napoleon made no answer, but in a few weeks he took up the same song with the same burden; and in addition violently abused the Second Empire, by which no one—absolutely no one—had profited to a

greater extent than he. There was a dead silence among the guests, all of whom had faithfully served the vanished *régime*; but this time Prince Victor deliberately put himself forward as a champion of the cause. 'Father,' he said in a voice quivering with emotion, 'if you choose to leave the imperial crown on the ground, you will at least allow me to pick it up.' There was a terrible scene. Prince Napoleon rose, and, shaking his clinched fist at his son, he thundered: 'You! you!' he repeated; 'after I am gone, if you like, but not while I am alive. I'd sooner twist your neck.'

"From that day dates the breach between father and son, for almost immediately afterward the latter left the paternal roof forever. From that day forward Bonapartism practically changed its chief, though not nominally, seeing that for seven more years Prince Victor steadfastly refused to enter into open rivalry with the dynastic head of the house.

"What was this young prince in whom the imperialists, and absolutely the best of them, centered their hopes and put their trust from that moment? We shall not call outside evidence to his character, but let the father, who offered to twist his neck, speak. 'Victor—Victor is a chip of the Savoy block,' he said to a representative of *Le Figaro*. 'Victor loves above all things the army, women, and the chase. Give him a regiment and an object to attain, and he'll recklessly risk his skin and his head without measuring his own forces, and least of all his enemy's.' Saying which Prince Napoleon shrugged his shoulders as if with contempt at such, to him, inexplicable foolhardiness."

"THAT REGIMENT."

Nevertheless, though Prince Victor was willing to risk all, his life included, if he had his regiment, he has not got that regiment, and he is likely to remain a pretender to the end of his days. The most interesting passage in the Anglo-Parisian journalist's article is that in which he expressed a firm conviction that a single regiment would be sufficient to overturn the republic.

"I feel convinced that if M. Paul Déroulède had succeeded in getting General Roget to the Elysée, M. Loubet would have spent the first and perhaps only night of his presidency at Vincennes or Mont Valérien, whither his ministers would have been sent to join him, for a look backward into the history of the nineteenth-century revolutions and riots in the capital shows me that regulars will not fire upon regulars; hence one regiment will do the trick, and manifestoes are of no use. They have been used

throughout the century, 1814, 1815, 1830, 1848, and 1851, as the word after the blow. One regiment would have saved the empire on September 4, at any rate temporarily. General Trochu refused it to M. Estancelin. There would be no barricades if Prince Victor came at the head of a regiment into Paris to-morrow. The last word, expressive of the first, is, then, 'that regiment.'"

THE SEARCH FOR THE VENEZUELA-GUIANA BOUNDARY.

PROPOS of the approaching settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute by the tribunal at Paris, a paper in the current number of the *American Historical Review* by Prof. George L. Burr, the chief expert who assisted the commission appointed by President Cleveland to determine the boundary, is of interest.

Professor Burr prefaces his paper by disclaiming any intention to tell where the Guiana boundary is, or even where it ought to be:

"First, because it would be unkind while the question is still *sub judice*; secondly, because nobody cares, now that Great Britain and Venezuela have agreed to leave it to a court; and, in the third place, because I never found out. Of the methods by which it was sought I know something and may freely speak."

Those methods consisted in the collection and examination of existing maps, in the study and interpretation of treaties, and in the search of grants made at different times by the Dutch Government. Professor Burr's account of this work and its difficulties would be better understood and appreciated by the historical student than by the general reader. What he says in conclusion, however, regarding the practical effect of the commission's labors, is suggestive.

A STRIKING CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

"Even while we were at work, a great change came over the attitude of both Great Britain and Venezuela to the matter at issue. From the point of view of the trained student it would be hard to conceive a contrast more striking than that of the second to the first of the blue books in which the British Government set forth and established its claim. Rash statements of fact were quietly retired, assertions of right were modified, documents were given in full, with exact statement of their whereabouts, and even sometimes in the original tongue. Venezuela's indignant and sweeping denials gave place in later utterances to more definite and persuasive statement. And long before our work was published both countries had arrived, by independent research of their own, at more than one of

our results. It may be that we only gave them the time to do this work. Yet, as I have turned over in the past months the pages of the case and the counter-case submitted by each country to the arbitral tribunal, and have noted how, in spite of much additional evidence, both of document and map, the statement of historical fact laid down by each agrees at nearly all points with the results reached for the American commission, and further how, as to this basis of historical fact, however divergent the claims based upon it, there is now substantial agreement between the contestants, so that their issue is now in the main one of law, not of fact, I have taken pleasure in the belief that already our work has proved of service."

WORK OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION NOT IN VAIN.

"Whatever that result may be—whether or no our labors may have aided to add a few more miles of swamp or of forest to the territory of Great Britain or of Venezuela. . . . I believe there must come out of it something better than the ownership of swamp or of forest, of gold mines or mouths of rivers. I believe that the world will be slow to forget that there has been found for an aggrieved nation, even when its demand for arbitration has been refused, a way to deal with a question of historical claim more effective than an immediate appeal to arms. And if, to the sober eye of retrospective history, it shall appear that in this instance the foremost of civilized states was on the point of being drawn into desperate war with two transatlantic neighbors over a claim which had no better objective basis than a German adventurer's misreading of an Indian name, I much doubt if any civilized state will so soon again be willing to risk the derision of posterity by refusing all peaceful arbitration until it has at least set its own scholars at one earnest effort to test the justice of its cause."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

IN the April *Forum* the Rev. Gilbert Reid, for more than fifteen years a missionary in China, writes on the various avenues through which American institutions may be said to exert a wholesome influence on the life of China. These he classifies as political, commercial, religious, and educational.

POLITICAL.

Our political influence, as compared with that exerted by the great powers of Europe in China, is purely negative. While our position there, on paper, is the same as heretofore, it has really been lowered by the aggressive action of the other powers. Such hold as our nation retains

on the respect of the Chinese rulers—and Mr. Reid believes that it is still strong—is due to the absence of any ambition on our part in the direction of territorial aggrandizement. If we avoid contests with the other powers the Chinese will regard us as their best friends. Thus, as Mr. Reid puts it, “the relations of America with China depend largely on the relations of America with Europe.” We have no distinctly aggressive policy in China at present and probably shall have none.

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. Reid notes a decline in the relative importance of American trade in China. He says that American goods are very generally sold there by English or German merchants. While American trade with China is still large, it does not always go to the credit of Americans, nor is it pushed by Americans.

“American manufacturers close doors because they are overstocked. Instead of doing anything to find a new outlet they leave it to others, who as commission agents sell wherever some one indicates a want. There is plenty of American push, to the extent of over-supply, in America, but a laughable deficiency of push amid the teeming millions of the Orient. European countries have had commercial missions to China, and within the last few months one has gone from this country, through the enterprise of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.”

Mr. Reid laments the business opportunities in China that Americans have already lost. Russia, Germany, France, and England have secured railroad and mining concessions of great value. While these countries have been increasing their political influence they have also gained commercial privileges. There may still, however, be an opportunity for American materials to be used in railroad-building, and this, in Mr. Reid's opinion, will depend on the support given by our Government to the “open-door” policy advocated by Great Britain. With any other policy we should be placed at even greater disadvantages through restrictions imposed by the claims of other governments.

RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Reid is convinced that while American commerce has been relatively declining in China, American missions have been relatively increasing, both as regards the number of agents and their scope of influence. He says:

“American missionaries are established in two-thirds of the provinces, and thus far they have based their rights of residence and protection on the treaties, imperial edicts, and special regula-

tions made between the American minister at Peking and the Chinese Foreign Office. In fact, China herself has been inclined to show a large amount of religious toleration, and probably American missionaries are treated with as much real respect and cordiality as those of any other country. Their method of prosecuting work has been so large-minded and beneficial that both rulers and people have on that account, rather than through any superiority of creed, become more and more friendly.”

From the very fact that American missionaries have been free from the suspicion of acting as political allies, they have derived a decided advantage in attracting the natives to an honest acceptance of Christianity.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. Reid shows that Americans have taken an especially active part in promoting educational interests among the Chinese. The only institutions founded by foreigners in China which give instruction in Western science are the schools connected with the American missions.

“The universities in Peking and Nanking, the colleges in Tung-Cho and Shantung, the Anglo-Chinese colleges in Shanghai and Foo-Chow, and St. John's College in Shanghai are the more important; and all these are maintained by American missionary societies.

“In the government institutions for Western learning the president of the Imperial College in Peking for more than a quarter of a century was Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., LL.D., author of ‘A Cycle of Cathay;’ the president of the Tientsin University is Prof. Charles Tenney; and the president of the new university in Shanghai is Rev. John S. Ferguson. These three are all Americans, formerly connected with the American missions.

“The new international institute to be established in Peking—consisting of public auditorium, class-rooms and reception-rooms, a library and reading-room, a museum or exhibit hall—while international in its support and management, is now carried on by three Americans; and it affords Americans, in friendly accord with other nationalities, a much-desired opportunity of influencing the governing classes of China. One building erected by an American would tend more to the peaceful development of China than a thousand times its cost spent on a fort or a man-of-war.

“Plans for imbuing the Chinese with the spirit of modern enlightenment, for widening their sphere of knowledge, for teaching them new and better methods of education, for promoting learning, literature, the arts and sciences, for devel-

oping the whole nature of man, and for blessing the whole life of a nation would not only command the attention of the Chinese, but would be carried out with no frustration from foreign powers."

"This is the 'open door' for Americans in securing in China an influence political, commercial, and religious; and as our influence in this way expands the influence of others may also increase—all tending to the welfare of the Chinese people and the maintenance of their own rule, made just, liberal, enlightened, and pure by the beneficent impulse of true friends from other nations."

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

IN the *North American Review* for April the Rev. Dr. J. P. Jones, an American missionary stationed at Madura, South India, sums up the benefits of England's rule in that country. The material progress under British control has been marked and unmistakable. A magnificent railroad system, 20,000 miles in length, an extensive irrigation system, water works in all the important towns, cotton mills employing 150,000 laborers, and a rapidly growing foreign commerce—these are a few of the evident fruits of a wise colonial administration. What is less obvious is the political advancement that the country has made and is making. On this point Dr. Jones says:

"As a matter of fact, we see in all the municipalities a form of popular government such as not all Western countries enjoy. The power of franchise in the election of municipal commissioners is vested in all those who may be possessed of the least modicum of property. Even women enjoy this franchise. And it is a curious fact that natives in south India are protesting to-day in the newspapers against the granting of this power to women, because, they say, the power is exercised only by dancing-girls and other public characters. To those who watch carefully the working of this municipal franchise and see how easily and speedily the natives have adopted all the vices and tricks of the representative system, it does not by any means seem an unmixed good. And the hardest critics of the system that the writer has met have been intelligent and loyal natives, who believe that this meed of self-government is fraught with evil. The district boards also are composed almost entirely of native gentlemen, and these have large powers in the administration of the internal affairs of the land. Moreover, these municipal and local bodies together elect members for the provincial legislative bodies, where they enjoy recently enlarged powers of interpellating the

government—a power which, by excessive use or abuse, they may soon forfeit. To all this must be added the freedom of the press, which also has recently been abused by the dissemination of seditious sentiments, but which adds immensely to the power of the people. Then the 'National Congress' is a peculiar institution, which, while it gives scope to the political aspirations of many natives, adds, by its very existence, to the luster of the British reign in the land. Just imagine for a moment such a congress existing under Russian rule! It is true that the chief work of the congress in the past has been to criticise and abuse government. By this it has alienated many of its best friends. Still, even as a public censor it has doubtless done good, and it offers to the discontented a wholesome vent for pent-up ill-feeling. It is also a remarkable gathering and illustrates one of the wonders which this government has accomplished. To think that out of the babel of Indian tongues there should gather together in one place annually some 3,000 native gentlemen to discuss state questions and to criticise one of the most modern of all governments in the pure English accents of Addison or of Macaulay! What an object-lesson of progress in itself!

LARGE PROPORTION OF NATIVE OFFICIALS.

"Nor is Great Britain as remiss or as selfish as many would lead us to believe in the distribution of the loaves of office. There are only 100,000 Britishers in this land—1 to every 3,000 of the population. Of these only 750 are found in the higher offices of government. In the provincial services 2,449 natives are employed in high judicial and administrative posts. It is a significant fact that out of 114,150 appointments carrying 1,000 rupees annually, 97 per cent. are in the hands of natives. To all offices below that of a governor of a province natives are eligible. As judges of the high courts and as members of the legislative bodies, not a few Indians are now found; as they are also in the Indian civil service, which was so long exclusively filled by Anglo-Indians. It hardly appears how England can hold this great land to herself and as a great member of her empire with fewer of her own citizens than are now found at the helm."

Dr. Jones declares that after many years of observation and living among the people of India he is convinced that nine-tenths of them would vote in favor of a relative increase, rather than a decrease, of the British official force. The people have far more confidence in the justice and honesty of the Anglo-Indian officials than in their own native officials. Dr. Jones has often been importuned to use his influence to

have cases transferred from native to British jurisdiction on the ground that "the white man will not accept bribes and will give justice." Low, mercenary, and unprincipled native officials, especially in the police department, seem to be the greatest evil that the people have to endure to-day. The presence of the few English civil servants is a purifying influence.

EDUCATION.

Although it is true that only 1 male in 10 and 1 female in 160 is able to read, there are now 3,500,000 youths attending the public schools. In the 140 colleges there are 17,000 students, of whom more than 5,000 are graduated each year.

"Under the influence of this educational work, which is conducted in such a way as to add supreme emphasis to an English training, there is a growing host of young men who are almost crazed with a passion for English culture and degrees. It is one of the problems of the day to direct the mind of this increasing army of university graduates to other professions than the over-crowded government service. There is a persistent feeling among these youth that it is the business of state to supply them with lucrative posts upon their graduation. And it is the disappointed element of this class which furnishes so many of the discontented, blatant demagogues who are almost a menace to the land.

"Yet this educational work is one of the potent leavening influences of the land and is helping greatly in carrying quietly forward one of the mightiest revolutions that have been witnessed in any land. In its trail follows closely the social elevation of the people. The relaxation of the terrible caste system, the elevation of woman and her redemption from some of the cruelties and injustice of the past, the loud and general desire for a many-sided social reform—these and many other things bear unmistakable testimony to the new social life upon which the country is entering."

Dr. Jones concludes his study in the following words:

"Thus, to sum up, England has done bravely and well the mighty work undertaken by her in this historic land. She has not been and is not now without failings, and her line of progress is studded with many errors. But she has been faithful to her trust and has carried it out in no narrow, selfish way. The warm and deep loyalty of India bears testimony to this, for native sentiment reveals marked appreciation.

"Great Britain cannot be too careful in correcting her errors in her Indian rule and in studying to solve well the large and vital problems before her.

"But she certainly merits all praise from the world for the heroic work done here during the last century and a half and the marvelous results achieved. And she deserves the supreme gratitude of a great people whom she has raised out of the depths of semi-barbarism and carried, in many respects, abreast of civilization and progress. This gratitude she has not only won; she is enjoying it, too, from the hearts of the many millions of this stolid but appreciative people."

THE REPUBLIC AS A COLONIZING POWER.

IN the May *Harper's* Prof. Francis N. Thorpe writes on "The Civil Service and Colonization." He thinks that it is entirely wise to ask ourselves in the face of new duties in the Philippines and West Indies as to whether our interpretation of government, even of the popular type, has not been provincial, or at least Western-continental, and not applicable to a world policy.

"All the crises in the lives of nations, it may be said, have not yet occurred. The capacity of our form of government to adapt itself to a colonial policy has not been tried. Whatever administrative policy proves practicable will undoubtedly be pronounced by Americans to be of a type consistent with our traditional form of government. Yet it promises to reconstruct our civil affairs as radically as the industrial necessities of the nation in 1860 reconstructed the suffrage and the basis of representation.

"The civil service which must emanate from the application of a colonial policy will strengthen the executive rather than the legislative department of our Government. Had the thirteen States carried subordinate colonies with them into revolt in 1776, our form of republican government would have known from the first a distinct yet coördinated civil service, whose rules of procedure would have composed our system of administrative law. If America now becomes a colonizing power it may demonstrate, before the twentieth century closes, that it is possible to have a republican form of government whose executive and administrative are as strong, relatively, as these parts in a monarchy, and yet that the essentials of the republican form continue with undiminished power. The question of a highly efficient civil service, especially in our foreign and colonial contacts, involves far more than academic tests, the distribution of the spoils of party, or the installation of an office-holding class. It goes to the roots of our political system, and again compels decision and choice between two methods of conducting public affairs—the modern monarchical and the modern republican. More than this. Franklin's test—a well-administered government—must be the

test to which the civilized world shall at last come in making up its choice.

ADAPTATION OF REPUBLICAN METHODS.

"The republican form has always halted at the edge of barbarism. It makes too heavy demands on men to prosper among any barbaric people. Probably the majority of Americans who have thought of the matter believe that the principles of our Government are of universal application. Doubtless also many Americans believe that our political form possesses latent and inexhaustible virtues which need only contact with other races to transform them into self-governing and prosperous communities. Our local traditions lean this way. Our continental optimism is vigorous enough to cross oceans and ignore racial bounds. Our commercial precedence and fertile invention, our practically instantaneous military and naval successes, not wholly without surprise to ourselves, though no serious defeats were anticipated, have impressed the national confidence yet more deeply. Americanism at home and abroad was never more intense than to-day. The press of the country has not refrained from pointing out that as a people we are equal to any demands that may be put upon us. The moral value of such confidence is inestimable. It is a virtue which in past times has carried on the work of civilization; indeed, it is essentially the work of human progress. Because our self-confidence is so great, we, as a people, will not hesitate to adapt our republicanism to monarchical methods whenever necessary. Our written constitutions will not be suffered to stand in the way. Whatever civil service is demanded in ruling subordinate races within our jurisdiction, that service will be construed as in harmony with the republican form.

"There remains the final test of administration—a fixed public policy at all points of colonial contact. Our political methods at home have obeyed no such fixed policy. Rather have they been distinguished by the ebb and flow of parties. The hard experience that comes to nations that maintain a colonial policy will not pass us by. It need not be hoped that the American people will abandon their policy of domestic civil service, wasteful as it is, until the economies of administration are forced upon them by grinding necessity. Old and stable nations are forced to be economical. Here lies a hint. We must grow into an efficient civil service. When the public is convinced by economic necessity of its value, it will undoubtedly become as efficient under our republican form of government as it is with the nation whose colonial experience to-day is widest and most authoritative."

THE HUMAN ORGANISM AS REPUBLIC.

THE analogy so frequently drawn between society and the human body is further illustrated by Dr. Woods Hutchinson in a *Contemporary* article entitled "The Republic of the Body."

"DEMOCRACY IN BIOLOGY."

The "great cellular theory" developed under Virchow is first described:

"The body is conceived of as a cell-state or cell-republic composed of innumerable plastic citizens, and its government, both in health and disease, is emphatically a government 'of the cells, by the cells, and for the cells.' At first these cell-units were regarded . . . as, so to speak, individuals without personality, mere slaves and helots under the ganglion-oligarchy which was controlled by the tyrant mind, and he but the mouthpiece of one of the Olympians. But time has changed all that, and already the triumphs of democracy have been as signal in biology as they have been in politics, and far more rapid. The sturdy little citizen-cells have steadily but surely fought their way to recognition as the controlling power of the entire body politic, have forced the ganglion-oligarchy to admit that they are but delegates, and even the tyrant mind to concede that he rules by their sufferance alone. His power is mainly a veto, and even that may be overruled by the usual two-thirds vote. And although their industry in behalf of and devotion to the welfare of the entire organism is ever to be relied upon and almost pathetic in its intensity, yet it has its limits, and that when these have been transgressed they are as ready to 'fight for their own hand' regardless of previous conventional allegiance as ever were any of their ancestors on seashore or rivulet-marge. And such rebellions are our most terrible disease-processes, cancer and sarcoma."

CELLS BECOMING CIVILIZED.

Many of these cells have soaked every thread of their tissues in lime-salts and buried themselves in a marble tomb; yet petrified and mummified they are still alive, else the bone would dissolve. An exactly similar process occurs in the drama of coral-building. "If such a class or caste could be invented in the external industrial community, the labor problem and the ever-occurring puzzle of the unemployed would be solved at once." The connective-tissues show a similar degradation in a less degree:

"Whatever emergency may arise, nature can always depend upon the connective-tissues to meet it. . . . They are the sturdy farmers and ever-ready minute men of the cell-republic."

Their analogue in the external world is the sponge and its colonies.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

Next in order after bone and tissue "we find the great group of storage-tissues, the granaries or bankers of the body politic, distinguished primarily, like the capitalist class elsewhere, by an inordinate appetite, not to say greed. They sweep into their interior all the food materials which are not absolutely necessary for the performance of the vital function of the other cells."

Then come the group of blood-corpuscles, more free and independent than any other class in the body. "They float at large in the blood-current, much as their original ancestor, the amœba, did in the water of the stagnant ditch."

The red ones become mere sponges for soaking in oxygen and for giving it out.

"THE MOUNTED POLICE."

The white are the great mounted police, the sanitary patrol of the body. Wherever an irruption of disease-breeding bacilli appears, there rush these white cells, to fight and conquer or die.

"They are literally the Indian police, the scavengers, the Hibernians, as it were, of the entire body. They have the roving habits and fighting instincts of the savage. They cruise about continually through the waterways and marshes of the body, looking for trouble, and, like their Hibernian descendants, wherever they see a head they hit it. They are the incarnation of the fighting spirit of our ancestors, and if it were not for their retention of this characteristic in so high a degree, many classes of our fixed cells would not have been able to subside into cush burgher-like habits."

THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

THE *May Cosmopolitan* begins with another article in the series on "Great Problems in Organization," a description of the workings of the United States postal service, by the present Postmaster-General, the Hon. Charles Emory Smith. He begins by telling us that the postal establishment of the United States is the greatest business concern in the world. This is true, inasmuch as it handles more pieces, employs more men, spends more money, brings more revenue, uses more agencies, reaches more homes, involves more details, and touches more interests than any other human organization, public or private, governmental or corporate. Although the postal service of England, France, and Germany includes the telegraph, our postal business by itself surpasses the service of any of those countries.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE BUSINESS.

The Post-Office Department directs 73,570 post-offices, musters an army of 200,000 employees, spends this year \$105,000,000, and counts receipts of nearly the same amount. "It handled last year 6,214,447,000 pieces of mail matter, of which 2,825,767,000 were letters, so that every minute confides 12,000 new messages to its hands. It manufactured and delivered postage-stamps to the number of 3,623,821,608 and the value of \$71,788,333. It carried 2,069,742,000 newspapers, some of them suggesting what Hamlet said to the ghost, 'Thou comest in such a questionable shape.'"

"The growth of the postal business is phenomenal. The figures just given are almost inconceivable, but when contrasted with the earlier figures they seem incredible as well. When Timothy Pickering served as Postmaster-General in Washington's administration, his balance-sheet of expenditures and receipts for a whole quarter of a year showed an aggregate of \$63,000, which is the expenditure of every six hours now. Even as late as 1880 the revenues and expenses were but little over a third of what they are this year. Within these eighteen years our population has increased about one-half, while the volume of the postal business has multiplied threefold."

THE GROWTH OF THE RAILWAY POST-OFFICE.

"The railway post-office is the artery of the whole system. It was started in 1864, and the force of employees in this branch of the service alone now reaches more than 8,100. The number of miles of railroad covered by the service last year was 174,777, and the total mileage of the postal cars was 281,585,612. The growth in the handling of matter has been prodigious. In 1884 there were distributed in railway post-offices 4,519,661,900 pieces of mail; in 1890 the number had grown to 7,865,434,101; and in 1898 to 12,225,706,220. These figures almost defy the imagination, but they convey some idea of the amazing extent of this work. With this development the old system of distributing offices was abandoned. The mails are now handled, sorted, pouched, and delivered in the postal car, and all the delay involved in sending to a distributing-point is avoided. For this service the most expert training and talent are required. The railway postal clerks must know every post-office in their whole range of territory as they know the alphabet; their memory within the necessary scope must be without flaw; and in throwing their letters to the right boxes across the car they become as expert as Herrmann in handling the cards upon the stage. Before entering upon the service they are required to pass

examinations which determine whether they possess sufficient knowledge to enable them to distribute the mails correctly. They are required to memorize the entire scheme and to submit to what are known as 'case examinations,' and unless they pass satisfactorily they are rigorously excluded. When this method of examination was instituted in 1872 the distribution averaged one error to every 720 letters. From that time onward the ratio of errors steadily declined until in 1884 it was found that 4,152 pieces were distributed correctly to every error made. Then, unfortunately, through change of administration the *personnel* of the service was materially interfered with, and the ratio of errors increased until in 1888 it was one in every 3,694 and in 1890 one in every 2,834."

Stricter examinations have now brought the errors down to one to every 10,428 pieces correctly distributed.

THE POST-OFFICE KEEPS UP WITH EXPANSION.

The post-office has kept on with the advance of American authority and has taken possession of the mail system in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; or rather it has created a system anew, as the methods prevailing under Spanish rule were entirely antiquated and crude. "A party of American experts has been sent to each of the new possessions to take charge of the work, and although the reconstruction has only just begun, a vast improvement has already been wrought in the mail service. Under the old system the charge for postage, while nominally fixed, was in reality largely a matter of caprice with the agents; the mails were irregular and uncertain; there was no coherent, organized, and unified system. Since the American occupation registered letters have been found in the post-office at Havana which had lain there untouched for years. One of the first fruits of American administration was a saving of \$100,000 a year on a single line of transportation, and with rigorous care and the faithful application of American principles there is fair promise that the postal service in Cuba, as well as in Porto Rico and the Philippines, will be made self-sustaining."

WHY THE BUSINESS IS NOT PROFITABLE.

"Why is it not self sustaining in the United States? Because the Government of the United States, representing the people, has chosen to be liberal, in some respects perhaps foolishly liberal, in carrying the written and printed communications of the people, rather than ask too closely whether it pays in a financial sense. If the postal service covered only thickly settled sec-

tions, as in England or France or Germany, it would bring a splendid surplus. But the mail is carried to the remotest regions and over the arduous passes of Alaska, where a two-cent stamp will take a letter even though it costs fifty cents or a dollar to deliver it. But the great source of the deficit is in the carriage of second-class matter, which is mailed at one cent a pound, while it costs the Government eight cents a pound to transport it. For handling this class of mail last year the United States paid above \$20,000,000 more than it received. Wipe out the abuses that are connected with this branch of the service, and it would pay a magnificent profit."

THE "THREE AMERICAS" RAILWAY."

WE are indebted to the *Bulletin* of the Bureau of American Republics for a convenient résumé of the reports of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, giving in detail the results of the surveys made by different parties of engineers in Central and South America for the proposed "Three Americas" Railway."

It will be remembered that the International American Conference held at Washington in 1889-90 recommended the creation of an international commission to ascertain the feasibility, the cost, and the available location for a railroad connecting the countries of South and Central America with Mexico and the United States. As a result of this recommendation, which was approved by Secretary Blaine and President Harrison, an appropriation was made by Congress for the Intercontinental Railway Commission. In this act it was provided that three commissioners on the part of the United States should be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who were to act with representatives of the other American republics to devise plans for carrying out the objects recommended by the International American Conference. The commission organized on December 4, 1890, and at once set about the equipping of the surveying parties to make the necessary topographical examination.

The American commissioners, Messrs. Cassatt, Davis, and Kerens, were practical railroad men. Eleven other countries were represented on the commission. The instructions issued to the different engineering parties directed that they should take notes of the general topographical and geological formations of the regions traversed, the nature of the soil, climatic conditions, the character of the agricultural and other industries, the population, the materials available for railroad construction, and everything else of interest in connection with the proposed railroad. In

addition to the transit and other geodetic instruments, the parties were provided with cameras. The report just issued exhibits the surveys and field notes made from Mexico through Central America to Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru in South America. There is also included much general information relating to Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, and Venezuela.

SURVEYS AND ESTIMATES.

The condensed report of the commission furnishes a well-digested synopsis of the work performed by the different parties sent out. The engineering force was organized in three corps. Corps No. 1 was directed to make examinations in Central America, Corps No. 2 was assigned to Colombia, and Corps No. 3 continued the survey in Ecuador and Peru. The report gives the proposed distances as follows: Central American division, from Ayutla, Guatemala, on the Mexican border, to Rio Golfito, Colombia, 1,043 miles; from Rio Golfito to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, 5,446.76 miles; through the United States from New York to Laredo, Texas, 2,094 miles; and from that point through Mexico to Ayutla, Guatemala, 1,644.3 miles; making a total of 10,228.06 miles, including the lines already in operation in the different countries. The extent of railroad to be constructed is a little over one-half the total, being 5,456.13 miles. An estimate is given of the cost for grading, masonry, and bridges of that portion of the line which must be constructed to complete the connections, which amounts to \$174,290,271.84.

THE WORLD'S SHIP CANALS.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* for May Mr. E. L. Corthell writes on the "Physical and Commercial Aspects of the World's Ship Canals," giving detailed descriptions of the Suez, the North Sea, the Corinth, the Kaiser Wilhelm, and the Manchester canals.

The great canals now under construction or projected are:

1. The Bruges Canal, now nearing completion. It is to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and will cost, including port-works at Heyst, on the seacoast, and at Bruges, \$7,800,000.
2. The Brussels Canal, to connect the Scheldt with Brussels and to make a maritime port of that city. This canal will be 16 miles long and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, so that vessels of 2,000 tons may reach Brussels. Its estimated cost is \$7,000,000.
3. The Berlin Ship Canal, to convert Berlin into a seaport, with a depth of 25 feet and average cost of \$50,000,000.
4. The Baltic-Black Sea Canal, 1,000 miles long, 28 feet deep; cost estimated at \$25,000,000; very doubtful.
5. The Massachusetts Maritime Canal (Cape Cod),

connecting the waters of Long Island Sound and adjacent waters with Massachusetts Bay; length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; estimated cost, \$5,000,000.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following statistics of the Suez Canal are given:

"Net tonnage in 1870, 436,609; 1880, 3,057,421; 1890, 6,890,094; 1897, 7,899,373. Receipts in francs, respectively, 4,345,755.42, 36,492,620.25, 65,427,239.22, 70,918,410.43. The general increase by periods is: 1870-80, a progression of 1 to 6; 1870-90, 1 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1870-97, 1 to 16 $\frac{3}{4}$. Number of passengers: 1870, 26,758; 1880, 101,551; 1890, 161,253; 1897, 191,215. The military and naval conditions of the world largely modify this passenger movement. Passenger receipts, in francs: 1870, 263,552; 1880, 1,015,517; 1890, 1,613,538; 1897, 1,912,150. The rates are, per ton of vessel, 9 francs; per passenger, 10 francs. The total receipts from all sources in 1897 were 75,607,929.40 francs; the total number of ships passing through, 2,986. The total expenses, including interest, etc., were 24,082,204.24 francs.

"The capital of the company is 200,000,000 francs, divided into 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The annual interest on these shares is 5 per cent. The dividends per share, after paying all interests and setting aside the required amounts for a sinking fund, amounted to 97.62 francs in 1897. From the receipts of the first half of 1898 the dividend for that year will be 100 francs, or 20 per cent."

AN ISTHMIAN WATER ROUTE.

The Panama and Nicaragua interoceanic canals are still in an uncertain status as to plans and cost.

Mr. Corthell's paper shows that "nearly all the existing canals met with opposition in their inception and with meager financial returns when first operated, yet who can doubt that they have been for the general good of nations and commerce? It is with great engineering works as with great political events—the very nearness prevents a true estimate of importance, and it is only when sufficient time has elapsed that the real value of any great project can be correctly determined.

"Thus it was with the early history of internal waterways, with railroads, and with nearly all the ship canals which have yet been constructed; and so it will doubtless continue to be with any isthmian canal, whatever route may be selected. It is only when considered in the broad light of its ultimate effect upon the welfare of mankind and the commerce of the world that a true conception of the importance of the waterway through the American isthmus can be grasped."

THE PEON SYSTEM IN MEXICO.

PRINCE ITURBIDE, in the *North American Review* for April, declares that the Mexican peon system, so often condemned as a form of slavery, is really the only arrangement in force on this continent that regulates the relations between capital and labor to the satisfaction of both. The details of the system are not the same throughout Mexico; what Prince Iturbide says concerning it applies to the middle belt of Mexican states.

PERPETUAL VASSALAGE.

As described in this article peonage is a kind of bondage for debt which becomes virtually perpetual. With rare exceptions the peon is of Indian or mixed blood. He is bound by debt to the *hacienda*, or plantation, on which he works, but he may rise by a scale of promotion to the highest and most dignified forms of employment on the place. The indebtedness is contracted either directly or by voluntary inheritance.

"In the former case, a peon seeking employment presents himself to the administrator (by which title the manager of a *hacienda* is known) and asks for an *enganche*—that is, a retainer, the amount of which, as a rule, varies between ten and thirty dollars. If the applicant be acceptable the retainer is paid, and the peon becomes part and parcel of the establishment. If he happens to be indebted to another *hacienda* and, for his own reasons, is changing employers, his debt being a recommendation, larger amounts than those named will be advanced to buy the debt and allow the peon a cash margin. His contract obliges him to work for the *hacienda* until his debt is canceled. On the other hand, his prerogatives are such as no other laborer in the world enjoys. In the first place, it is tacitly understood that while the peon remains in the employ of the *hacienda* his debt will not be canceled, but, on the contrary, that it will be increased, until, if ever, his children are pleased to assume it or death or old age wipes it out. The debt may not be sold without his consent except to a new owner of the *hacienda*. The peon is free, however, to change creditors at will. Only a part of his earned wages may be applied each week to his debt. Each week he receives rations, sufficient for his maintenance and for that of his family. Each year he and his family receive an ample supply of clothing. Medical services are furnished them free of expense, and the sums of money that they may require for baptisms, confirmations, marriages, or burials are advanced to them regardless of the balance that the peon's account may show against him. *Haciendas*, such as are described in this paper, have schools to

which the peon may—and often must—send his children. He is furnished space, of course, and material for the construction of his hut, and is entitled to the use of a fair measure of ground, which he cultivates for his own benefit, with the *hacienda's* stock, implements, and seed. Finally, there are two days in the year on each of which the peon receives extra wages amounting to several dollars. And when, through age or accident, the peon is no longer able to work, he becomes a charge of the *hacienda*."

Prince Iturbide mentions one establishment which in 1887 had 1,600 inhabitants (men, women, and children) whose aggregate indebtedness to the owner amounted to more than \$26,000, of which one peon alone owed \$1,500. Several of the peons, however, were free of debt, and a few of them were even the *hacienda's* creditors. The earnings and expenses of the women, who are very industrious, are entered on the accounts of the men of their families. Sometimes, at the end of a day, a peon is credited with several days' extra work that has been done by the women of his family.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

Prince Iturbide is enthusiastic in his praise of the system, contrasting it with the labor systems of other lands to the disparagement of the latter. Of the condition of the laborers he says:

"There, then, is a numerous class of human beings who are born not only in poverty, but in debt, and heirs by natural law to all the misery of the proletariat—to which they would be a prey if the peon system were not there to solve their problem of life. As it is, from his cradle to his grave the peon will never lack food, raiment, or shelter. His wife and his children will never know the pinch of hunger. If he has the capacity to rise above his class, the *hacienda* will afford him the opportunity to do so. If he goes through life an insolvent debtor, still at the *hacienda* he will have an open credit, and not only his needs, but, in a measure, his limited appetite for the superfluous will be satisfied. In a word, he will be above the proletariat, and that through no charity of his employer; for all that is done in his interest is his due.

"The peon system affords the farmer proportionate advantages. It is less expensive than others—so much so that in many instances peon labor competes successfully with machinery. The prerogatives and perquisites that it secures to the field hands could not be replaced by increased wages of reasonable amounts; hence the owner secures greater satisfaction among his laborers by this system than he would by others that demand larger pecuniary disbursements.

Then the laborer becomes identified with the *hacienda*. It is his home, and he takes a natural interest in its welfare; while his relations with the owner are such as to preclude the antagonism that so often redounds to the detriment of both employer and employee.

"This solution of the labor question is due to the clergy of the early Mexican Church, who perhaps did not conceive the peon system as such, but whose humanitarian efforts in behalf of the Aztec race constituted one of the forces of which the system in question is a resultant. It perhaps presents imperfections, but improvement may be sought in keeping with its principles; for it is an excellent general formula that has stood long and varied tests, with the result that Mexican *haciendas* collect an indigent population into communities that know no want, while they furnish the most remunerative safe investment to be found in this hemisphere."

HOW MARQUIS ITO FIRST WENT TO EUROPE.

MR. JOHN FOSTER FRAZER relates in the April *Windsor* a talk he had at Tokio with the Marquis Ito, whom he describes as "the Father of Japan." With the Marquis was Count Inouye, his right-hand man. They told Mr. Frazer that while still boys they had made up their minds that Japan must be westernized. It says much for the tenacity of this conviction that it survived their first actual experience of Western life. The Marquis said:

"Well, our chief decided that Inouye and myself should go to England to learn navigation, so that on our return our knowledge would be useful in ousting the foreigners from Japan. We two young fellows accordingly went to Nagasaki for the purpose of getting a passage to England. The only word of English we knew was "navigation." We went into the office of the company, and when the man in charge asked what we wanted, all we could say was "navigation." Everything seemed all right, and away on board the vessel we went. But what was our surprise on finding that instead of being passengers we had been shipped as common sailors. All through the voyage we had to scrub the decks and work just the same as the others. The English sailors found out we had money and it was soon gambled away from us. Not all, for we kept two dollars carefully stowed away in an old stocking for emergencies. Well, at last we got to London, but nobody was there to meet us. The ship was tied up, everybody cleared off, and we were left alone. We got very hungry, but as we knew no English we didn't know what to do if we went on shore. However, hunger made us

decide that one of us must go and buy something somehow, so we tossed up who it should be. The lot fell on Inouye."

"'Yes,' said Count Inouye; 'I was never more frightened in my life than on that wet night when I set foot in London and started off with one of the dollars in my hand to buy food. I had to be very careful so as to know my way back. I found a baker's shop, so in I went and pointed to a loaf of bread. Of course I could not speak, but I held out the dollar to show my willingness to pay, and do you know, that Englishman kept the dollar and gave me no change. Anyway, I got back to Ito all right, and we ate that bread like wolves. Next day some of our friends came to look for us and away we went. We were in London about a year.'

"'And did you learn much navigation in that time?' I asked.

"'No,' said Count Inouye, 'not very much; but we kept our eyes open, and we came to the conclusion that it was all nonsense for Japan to keep foreigners at arm's length.'"

THE MALAY LANGUAGE.

IN *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for April Prof. R. Clyde Ford says of the Malay language:

"The Malays are not barbarians, and their language by its grace and adaptability has shown its right to be. To-day it is the mother tongue of more than forty millions of people and the *lingua franca* of Chinamen, Hindoos, Europeans, and natives. It is spoken from Madagascar to the distant islands of the Pacific and from the Philippines to Australia. With it one can barter in Celebes and sell in Java; converse with a sultan in Sumatra or a Spaniard in Manila. Moreover, it is soft and melodious, rich in expression, poetical in idiom, and simple in structure—a language almost without grammar and yet of immense vocabulary, with subtle distinctions and fine gradations of thought and meaning; a language that sounds in one's ears long after *Tanah Malayu* and the coral islands and the jungle strand have sunk into hazy recollection, just as they once dropped out of sight behind one's departing ship.

ARABIC AND SANSKRIT INFLUENCES.

"Malay is written in the Arabic character, which was adopted with Mohammedanism, probably in the thirteenth century. Anciently the Malays used a writing of their own, but it is not yet clearly settled what it was. There are now thirty-four characters employed, each varying in form, according as it is isolated, final, medial,

or initial. Naturally the Arabic influence over the language has been a marked one; the priest who dictates in the religion of a people is a molder and shaper of language. We have only to recall the Catholic Church and the influence of the Latin tongue in the mouths of her priests to know that this is so. Many Arabic words and phrases have been adopted, but more in the language of literature than in that of every-day speech. A large number of expressions of court and royalty and terms of law and religion are Arabic; also the names of months, days, and many articles of commerce and trade; nevertheless the language of common speech is still Malay.

"Another influence, also, has been felt in the Malay—that of the Sanskrit language. The presence of many Sanskrit words has caused some very ingenious theories to be constructed in proof that the Malays were of Indian origin and such word fragments the survival of the primitive tongue. Such theories, however, have not stood the test of philology, and the fact still remains that the language is essentially unique, with an origin lost in the darkness of remote antiquity. However, Sanskrit influence has been much greater and has penetrated much deeper into the elemental structure of the language than the Arabic. In fact, the aboriginal language, before it felt the animating spirit of the Aryan tongue, must have been a barren one, the language of a primitive man, a fisherman, a hunter, a careless tiller of the soil. As Maxwell says in his 'Manual of the Malay Language,' the Sanskrit word *hala* (plow) marks a revolution in Malayan agriculture and, one may say further, Malayan civilization. What changed the methods of cultivating the soil changed the people themselves. It is probable that this change came through contact with people to whom Sanskrit was a vernacular tongue, but whether through conquest by the sword or by religion is hard to tell. Perhaps it was by both. At any rate, it was deep and strong and left a lasting impression on the language. Sanskrit names fastened on trees, plants, grain, fruits, household and agricultural implements, parts of the body, articles of commerce, animals, metals and minerals, time and its division and measurement, family relationships, abstract conceptions, warfare, and fundamental ideas of religion and superstition. Such a conquest must have been an early and tremendous one.

GRAMMATICAL ABSURDITIES.

"Strangely enough, Malay is almost a grammarless tongue. It has no proper article, and its substantives may serve equally well as verbs,

being singular or plural and entirely genderless. However, adjectives and a process of reduplication often indicate number, and gender words are added to nouns to make sex allusions plain. Whatever there is of declension is prepositional as in English, and possessives are formed by putting the adjectives after the noun as in Italian. Nouns are primitive and derivative, the derivations being formed by suffixes or prefixes, or both, and one's mastery of the language may be gauged by the idiomatic way in which he handles these *Anhängsel*. Adjectives are uninflected.

"The use of the pronouns involves an extensive knowledge of Oriental etiquette—some being used by the natives among one another, some between Europeans and natives, some employed when an inferior addresses a superior and *vice versa*, some used only when the native addresses his prince or sovereign; and, last of all, some being distinctly literary and never employed colloquially. Into this maze one must go undaunted and trust to time and patience to smooth out difficulties.

"Verbs, like nouns, are primitive and derivative, with some few auxiliaries and a good many particles which are suffixed or prefixed to indicate various states and conditions. These things are apt to be confusing, and when the student learns that a verb may be past, present, or future without any change in form, he does not know whether to congratulate himself or not. Prepositions, too, are many and expressive; conjunctions, some colloquial, some pedantic."

After these statements we can hardly credit Professor Ford's assertion that the Malay language is easily learned. He says that it is full of wonders and surprises. Euphemism prevails.

"For instance, to die is beautifully expressed in Malay as a return to the mercy of Allah. The language is decidedly rich in poetical expression and imagery. A neighbor is one whom you permit to ascend the ladder of your cottage, and your friend is a sharer of your joys and sorrows. Interest is the flower of money, a spring is an eye of water, the sun the eye of day, and a policeman all eyes. A walk is a stroll to eat the wind, a man drunk is one who rides a green horse, and a coward a duck without spurs. A flatterer is one who has sugar-cane on his lips, a sharper is a man of brains, a fool a brain-lacker.

"In his proverbs also the Malay shows a matchless use of metaphor and imagery, his words having the softness of the jungle breeze, and at the same time the grimness of the jungle shades."

CENTENARY OF A RUSSIAN GENIUS.

"TEMPLE BAR" contains a timely sketch by "E. F. C." of Alexander Poushkin, whose centenary is being kept by Russia in the spring of this year. The writer speaks of him as one of the greatest of Russians, poet, dramatist, novelist, and historian:

"To the Western world he is little more than a name. One or two of his tales have been translated, one or two of his poems made the foundation of operas, but there the knowledge of him ends. Yet he was not only the most brilliant figure of Russian literature in his day, but a type of the awakening culture of his country—a strange blend of power and weakness, of lofty ideas and ignoble lapses, of barbaric vigor and civilized corruption. His own descent was a curious mingling of opposites. His father was one of an old and noble Russian family whose name is often met with in history. His mother was the granddaughter of a negro, Ibrahim Hannibal; and, as in the case of the elder Dumas, we can trace how the wild negro blood inherited by Poushkin broke out in every form of extravagance."

A DRAMATIC DÉBUT.

He was born in Moscow on May 26, 1799. His father was an officer in the guards. His infancy showed no sign of coming brilliancy. But after seven he began to develop in mischief and intellectual power. While still at school he wrote verses, subsequently published as "Lyceum Verses." His entrance into public fame was dramatic in the extreme. He was not yet sixteen.

"In January, 1815, for the first time in the history of the lyceum, a public-speech day and examination was held. The novelty drew crowds of all that was most famous in the aristocratic and literary circles of St. Petersburg, and among others came the poet Derzhavin. The old man sat, his head resting on his hand, dreamy and indifferent, while the examination went on, till it came to the recitations of Russian poems. Many were his own, and as he listened he bent forward and his eyes lighted up. At last it came to Poushkin's turn, and a few paces from the poet whose star was setting the new and brilliant comet started on his short, dazzling career. Standing before that crowd of learned and famous men, with beating heart and trembling voice he began to recite his 'Recollections of Czarskoe Celo.' As he proceeded his excitement grew, till as he finished it was overpowering—he turned and fled. Astonishment, delight, enthusiasm spread through the audience; all felt that here was a real poet. Derzhavin rose and called for

the boy that he might embrace him, but Poushkin was nowhere to be found. Next day all Petersburg rang with the praises of the new poet."

The young poet worked hard. But soon he yielded to the attractions of high life and dissolute gayety. His dissipation brought him twice to death's door and oftener to destitution. Nevertheless he found time and strength to complete in 1820 what he had begun four years before, his "Ruslan and Ludmila," a poem of the Faery Queen order. "It burst upon the world like some meteor on a dark night," producing an immense effect.

FROM SUSPECT TO COURT FAVORITE.

Revolutionary pamphlets, however, got him into trouble, but friends interceding with the Emperor saved him from Siberian exile. He was sent south to Ekaterinoslav. There he fell ill and was found fever-stricken in a hut, uncared for, by a St. Petersburg friend, who took him home to his father's house, still further south. On recovery he removed to Kisheneff and again to Odessa. But in the latter town his wild views, revolutionary and now atheistic, led to his being sent to his father's estates under police supervision. There he wrote much, and passed from under the influence of Byron to that of Shakespeare. Finally he begged to be allowed to return to St. Petersburg, and renounced his objectionable views. The young Czar Nicholas I. sent for him, received him with favor, and promised himself to be his censor.

A MISERABLE END.

Unfortunately he did not conciliate the all-powerful Count Benkendorf, and found his freedom much hampered in consequence. In 1831 he married a fashionable beauty and was at the zenith of outward good fortune.

"In spite of all he was utterly miserable. . . . He was constantly meeting with real or fancied affronts from those about him. We can picture him at this time, this man of great mind and soul, but of uncouth exterior and rough manners, wandering solitary and forlorn through the gay ball-rooms where his position demanded his presence, and glancing from behind columns or from distant doorways at younger and more fashionable men paying court to his beautiful wife."

The bitter epigrams he hurled at his enemies led them to plot his death. He and his wife were calumniated by a young officer whom he must perforce challenge to a duel. It ended fatally for him. He died in 1837. The writer observes:

"Had Poushkin belonged to any other nation, had he written in a language more generally

known, he might have ranked above all but the very greatest of poets. Unfortunately the strong local coloring of his works makes them less suitable for translation than those of some of his fellow-countrymen, but they are household words to every student of the Russian language. To touch upon even the principal is impossible in a cursory sketch. So numerous, so varied are they that the mind bows down in astonishment and admiration before this many-sided genius. In the hearts of his own countrymen Poushkin has ever held his true place as a writer of genius."

FIRST FOLIOS OF SHAKESPEARE IN AMERICA.

MR. SIDNEY LEE, the English Shakespearean scholar, writes in *Cornhill* about the famous "First Folio" edition of 1623.

It is stated that Jaggard and his partners probably printed about 500 copies, of which about 200 have been traced within the past century. Of these fewer than 20 are perfect and 160 have sustained serious damage. Mr. Lee sounds a note of alarm: "This country is being rapidly drained of its first folios by the United States of America." He says:

"When in the summer of last year I found that for purposes of research it was desirable that I should consult two copies of the first folio which were reported to possess unique features and were known to have been in libraries in England a very few years ago, my inquiries led me to the embarrassing conclusion that if I wished to examine the copies in question it would be necessary for me to take a trip to New York. One of these two copies only crossed the seas in 1897. There was a third copy, which I sought to trace in vain, and I believe, although I have no precise information on the subject, that that copy has also joined its brethren in America. English booksellers make no secret of this fact of the growing practice of exporting rare editions of Shakespeare to America. Mr. Quaritch, the great bookseller in Piccadilly, wrote to me lately in reference to the first folio: 'Perfect copies are usually sold by us dealers to American collectors. They thus get scarcer and dearer every year.'

"It is also to be recorded that the great collection formed by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, the biographer of Shakespeare, left this country in January, 1897, when it became the property of Mr. Martin J. Perry, of Providence, R. I., U. S. A. Another great collection has lately experienced a like fate. Consequently it is not easy to exaggerate the danger to which Great Britain is now exposed of losing the most valuable memorials of its literature.

"Booksellers often tell me that it gives them

greater satisfaction to sell a rare English book to an Englishman than to an American; but even the most patriotic of booksellers has commercial instincts; and however unexceptionable a bookseller's patriotism may be, it cannot be expected that when an Englishman offers £500 for a copy of the first folio and an American £1,000, the bookseller will make the copy over to the Englishman in preference to the American bidder. The difficulty can only be met by an improvement in public sentiment in this country. Public sentiment ought to demand that whenever any specially valuable Shakespearean treasure, which should be regarded as a national monument, comes into the market, the director of such a national institution as the British Museum should have funds placed by the government at his disposal to enable him to enter into competition on something like level ground with American amateurs."

MR. PUTNAM'S PLANS FOR THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

THE May number of the *National Magazine* has a fine portrait of Mr. Herbert Putnam, the newly appointed librarian of Congress, and a brief article in which Mr. Putnam outlines the policy under which he will manage his great national charge. Mr. Putnam has been for four years the librarian of the Boston Public Library. He is a young man, not yet forty. He means that the National Library shall be the largest in the United States, one that will stand as a model and example in forwarding the work of scholarship in the United States. He wishes the country to spend \$500,000 a year for it, and that there should be a force of about 250 employees in its administration.

"The material to be gathered by the library should, in my opinion, assume the following in order of importance:

"1. Actual legislation of the United States and of other countries, and all documentary matter embodying or pertaining to the same.

"2. All material entered under the United States copyright law.

"3. Law.

"4. Other American, so far as practicable.

"5. Of general literature, chiefly the following: (a) The history of this hemisphere; (b) the history of foreign countries; (c) sociology, particularly in so far as it bears upon federal legislation already enacted, or such legislation likely to be enacted or under discussion hereafter.

"I must express my opinion that proper attention to the above departments alone will be all that the National Library can expediently undertake with any funds reasonably to be foreseen."

AMERICAN NURSERY LITERATURE.

IN the *New England Magazine* for April Mr. Charles Welsh writes on "The Early History of Children's Books in New England," bringing out many interesting facts relating to the early nursery literature that found favor in the country, especially the series of books published in England by John Newbery and reprinted in Massachusetts by Thomas and others. He says:

"The contents of many of the books, in spite of the advertisements declaring them always to be highly moral in tone, were sometimes more free and outspoken than we should tolerate nowadays; and the style was frequently dull, heavy, didactic, prosy, and stilted, partaking of the character of the 'age of prose and reason' in which they were produced. There was still to be found in some of them a perverse, barbarous, and trivial element, and sometimes what we now should call immoral, cruel, and foolish ideas pervaded them. But on the whole they struck an entirely new note, opened out a fresh field, and prepared the way for the better things which have followed—those charming and uplifting products of the imagination which, as President Eliot says, teach that the supreme attainment of any individual is vigor and loveliness of character, and implant and encourage industry, perseverance, and veracity in word and act. Newbery's books, however, generally tended to encourage whatsoever things were pure and lovely and of good report according to the lights of the days in which they were written. While many of them have long since been deservedly forgotten and some have absolutely disappeared from the face of the earth, others have lived on until the present day, and the old-time nursery rhymes and jingles, wonder tales and fairy stories, some of which were first printed in accessible form in Newbery's little volumes, are among the most precious of our nursery classics of to-day."

"MOTHER GOOSE" NOT A NATIVE OF BOSTON.

Mr. Welsh disposes of a popular error regarding the identity of the famous "Mother Goose."

"One of Newbery's little books, entitled 'Mother Goose's Melody,' for which he evidently adopted the 'Mother Goose' from the title given to the collection of Perrault's fairy tales, which had by this time begun to be popular in England through a translation published some thirty years before, calls for a few words here, because around it has grown up a legend ascribing the authorship to a Boston lady, Elizabeth Goose, the mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, the Boston printer. This myth is entirely dispelled, first by the fact that most of the well-known rhymes

and jingles in the collection are now known to have originated long before this estimable lady came upon this earthly scene, and next by the connection which has been clearly established in his book on 'The Original Mother Goose Melodies,' by Mr. W. H. Whitmore, the city registrar of Boston, between the Boston printed 'Mother Goose' and the Newbery editions which preceded it."

AMERICAN CHILD-LORE.

Mr. Welsh is interested in the collection of nursery stories, rhymes, and jingles from every part of the United States, with a view to showing how far we have gone in the direction of evolving a national nursery literature of our own. Correspondents all over the country are helping in this work, and if any of our readers are sufficiently interested in the subject to take the trouble to write down any of the specimens with which they may be familiar and send them to Mr. Welsh at 67½ Wyman Street, Boston, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are assisting in a commendable enterprise.

THE PAULIST FATHERS AND THEIR WORK.

IN the April *Arena* Ruth Everett contributes some interesting facts relating to the religious order which stands charged with attempting to "Americanize" the Roman Catholic Church.

The order was founded in 1858 by Father Hecker, who outlined its principles in the following words:

So far as is compatible with faith and piety, I am for accepting the American civilization, with its usages and customs. Leaving aside other reasons, it is the only way by which Catholicity can become the religion of our people. The character and spirit of our people must find themselves at home in our Church in the way those of other nations have done; and it is on this basis alone that the Catholic religion can make progress in our country.

The form of government of the United States is preferable to Catholics above other forms. It is more favorable than others to the practice of those virtues which are the necessary conditions of the development of the religious life in man. The Government leaves men a larger margin for liberty of action, and hence for coöperation with guidance of the Holy Spirit, than any other government under the sun. With these popular institutions men enjoy greater liberty in working out their true destiny. The Catholic Church will therefore flourish all the more in this republican country in proportion as her representatives keep, in their civil life, to the lines of their republicanism.

As the writer of the *Arena* article puts it, "the Paulist Fathers are American by three titles. First, it is the only religious institute of clerics in the United States that is of American origin, the only order founded in this country.

Second, all its first members were natives. Third, its primary vocation is apostolic labor for the conversion of non-Catholics in this republic."

THE AMERICANIZING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"The so-called 'Americanizing' of the Catholic Church in the United States, which the conservative Catholics of Europe profess to believe 'one of the greatest dangers that menace the Church,' did not consist in any attempt by the Paulist Fathers to abate one jot or tittle of any of the dogmas of the Church. It is true that the Paulist priest takes no vow, but the founders of the order did not dream that they were thus casting away a single incentive to virtue. On the contrary, the aspirations of the Paulist are, first, personal perfection, which is the vital principle of all religious communities, and, second, zeal for souls, to labor, for the conversion of the country to the Catholic faith by apostolic work. In his zeal and enthusiasm the Paulist Father considers that he will be held responsible on the judgment day for the soul of every person in his parish."

"MISSION" METHODS.

The distinctive work of the order consists in the conducting of "missions" to non-Catholics. Every legitimate means is employed to secure an audience. The meetings are advertised, and sometimes street-preaching is resorted to.

One peculiarity in this mission work of the order is the selection of meeting-places. Referring to the practice in the early days of Christianity of apostolic preaching in heathen temples, the *Arena* writer says:

"Following the same line of reasoning, the Paulist Fathers make use of the village school-house and the town hall, even in preference to a Catholic church. They are particularly anxious to reach non-Catholics, and the latter naturally feel more at home in the school-house or town hall than in a strange church. In these services congregational singing is also encouraged, and such familiar songs as 'Rock of Ages' and 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' are sung.

"From the beginning the Paulist Fathers earnestly took up this work of preaching. When only three could be spared, these three priests traveled through Canada and the United States; and from 1858 to 1865, when the death of one of them temporarily suspended their work, they had preached in eighty-one missions, delivered uncounted lectures and special sermons, and received into the Church hundreds and hundreds of converts. From 1870 to the present time they have given nearly one thousand missions; they have carried on unrelenting warfare against the drink habit and the custom of treating in saloons."

MARION CRAWFORD'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE POPE.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD contributes to the *Easter Outlook* (New York) his impressions of Pope Leo XIII. Perhaps the most interesting part of the paper is that in which the Pope's physical and mental characteristics are set forth:

"In the year 1878 Pius IX. and King Victor Emmanuel died within almost exactly a month of each other, and Joachim Vincent Pecci was elected to the pontificate. Cardinal Pecci was at that time exactly sixty-eight years of age, having been installed on the day succeeding his birthday. He was looked upon as an old man, and notwithstanding a popular prophecy concerning the reigns of the popes which predicted that he was to live at least twenty years after his election, it was not generally expected that he would have a long reign. People forgot the remarkable physical strength which had been his as a young man, and which was as much due to the vigorous stock from which he sprang as to the fact that he was born and bred in the healthy air of the Volscian Mountains, and had been both a sportsman and an athlete. Before he was seventy he was already unusually thin and transparently pale, but he was still perfectly erect. He had, I believe, never suffered any serious illness. He was still so active that younger men had difficulty in keeping pace with him when he walked, while he himself needed so little rest that he frequently ate his meals standing, by mouthfuls, rather than wholly interrupt the writing he was doing at another table; and he rarely if ever slept more than five hours during the night. He would have been classed by ancient physicians under the Saturnine variety of man, for he possesses the very strong osseous structure, the solid nervous organization, and the lean muscular development of melancholic temperaments.

"He has the excessively bright eyes which generally denote one of three sorts of talents—military, financial, or literary. Possibly he possesses something of all three, but his superiority as a man of letters and a financier cannot be questioned. His speech is unhesitating rather than fluent, impressive rather than persuasive, and his manner is at once authoritative and very formal. He neither invites confidence nor gives it easily; and yet nothing in his conversation suggests the idea of a diplomatic choice of truths, for if he consents to speak on any subject at all, he treats it with the frankness of one willing that all should know his opinions, but also with the dignity of one who claims that all shall respect them, whether agreeing with him or not."

GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLISH RITUALISM.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH contributes to *Self Culture* for April an article on the present ritualistic movement in the Church of England. Reviewing the historical antecedents of modern ritualism, Professor Smith concludes that in this age of science and criticism the movement can only be regarded as a startling reaction.

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT—TRACTARIANISM.

"Five centuries have elapsed since Wycliffe and his disciples totally rejected transubstantiation and the whole circle of doctrine and practice of which transubstantiation is the center. Ritualism has come in two movements, distinguishable from each other, though the second sprang out of the first. The first was the Oxford movement, otherwise called tractarianism, from its series of manifestoes, the 'Tracts for the Times,' Puseyism, from its official, and Newmanism, from its real, chief.

"The writer was a student at Oxford at the time, and remembers how the mediæval Church, idealized by Newman, took hold of the fancies of young men who had before known nothing but the chilly decorum of the Anglican service and the preaching of the 'high and dry' pulpits. The Tractarians were gradually drawn on, by the thorough-going members of the party, to 'embrace the whole cycle of Roman doctrine,' and the natural result followed."

RITUALISM PROPER.

"The second movement, which commenced after an interval of partial collapse following upon Newman's secession, is ritualism properly so called. It has its source, not in the desire of a basis for the Church independent of the state or in any special theory or creed, ecclesiastical or theological, so much as in an emotional craving for sensuous worship, church ordinances, and priestly ministrations. It is traceable in some measure to the decay of intellectual belief, which

leaves a void in the religious nature to be filled by æsthetic emotion. Social fashion also plays its part, so far as the wealthy classes are concerned; ritualism is the thing farthest removed from the vulgarity of dissent. The present ascendancy of the party is largely to be ascribed to the progress of rationalism, which has deprived the more masculine minds of interest in the affairs of the Church, thereby leaving her to the more emotional and æsthetic."

THE POINTS NOW AT ISSUE.

Regarding the various ceremonials of which complaint is made by the Protestant element in the English Church, Professor Smith says:

"The ritualist clergy have introduced the mass with all its paraphernalia, with the elevation and adoration of the Host and the reservation of the elements. They have introduced the whole system of which the mass is the corner-stone, including the obligatory confessional. They have sued to Rome for recognition, but received in reply the usual intimation, courteously and lovingly conveyed, that if they will admit themselves to be heretics and their orders to be a fiction, they can be received into the true Church through the gate of penance."

THE CONFESSIONAL.

"The rock on which ritualism was pretty sure to split was the confessional. In the exercise of this most perilous function the Roman Catholic priest is safeguarded by his celibacy. He is, moreover, limited and guided by the strictest and most authoritative regulations. To the ritualist confessional these securities are wanting, and nothing can be more alien and repulsive to British sentiment than the interference of the spiritual director in the home. The upshot is an explosion of the old Protestant, or, at least, anti-sacerdotal, feeling, for which, in this age of religious indifference, we were hardly prepared. A crisis in the history of the Anglican establishment is apparently at hand."



THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE May *Century* opens with a descriptive sketch by R. D. MacKenzie of "The Solar Eclipse at Benares," an exceedingly poetic specimen of the travel sketch, with pictures by the author. Mr. Castaigne's magnificent illustrations to Professor Wheeler's life of Alexander the Great add very effectively to the interest and liveliness of that serial. The full-page picture of "The Siege of Gaza" especially is a remarkably strong example of magazine illustration.

The greater part of the *Century* for this month is taken up with a continuation of the war series, this time "The Story of the Captains," being personal narratives of the naval engagement on July 3, by Captain Evans, of the *Iowa*, Captain Taylor, of the *Indiana*, Lieutenant Wainwright, of the *Gloucester*, Captain Philip, of the *Texas*, Captain Cook, of the *Brooklyn*, Captain Chadwick, of the *New York*, and others. The one picture that we have seen which does Rear Admiral Sampson justice is the reproduction of the magnificent photograph by Hollinger & Co. in this series. The remainder of the illustrations are almost entirely drawings from photographs taken during the engagement or just after it. There seems to be a general conviction among the captains of the American ships that Cervera would have had a better chance had he chosen the night instead of the day for his sortie. Some of the American officers think, too, that his risk would have been less had he led his squadron to the east instead of to the west. But the Americans are divided as to the opinions on this score.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, the careful student of the slums, has a brief contribution on "The Last of the Mulberry-Street Barons." Mrs. James T. Fields writes pleasantly of "Two Lovers of Literature and Art," the two being Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the May *Harper's* we have selected two articles, Mr. F. N. Thorpe's on "The Civil Service and Colonization" and Richard Harding Davis' stories of "Our War Correspondents in Cuba and Porto Rico," to quote from in another department.

Mr. Horace Kephart makes a most readable contribution in his article on "The Birth of the American Army" and his description of the conditions under which our Continental troops were mustered and trained. Mr. Kephart has much to say about the equipments, and especially the magnificent marksmanship of the riflemen who formed the first nucleus of our army. One famous Maryland company, led by a man named Cresap, was especially noted for its marksmanship. In Maryland and Pennsylvania its men gave examples of their skill, hitting pieces of paper the size of a dollar nailed on a blackened board about sixty yards away, and varying the feat by accomplishing it from various uncomfortable attitudes. Finally, one of two brothers took a piece of board only five inches broad and seven inches long, with a similar piece of paper centered on it for a bull's-eye, and held the board in his hand while the other brother shot through the paper. Then one of

the men placed the bit of board between his thighs and, supporting it thus, stood smilingly erect while his brother shot eight bullets successively through it, this shooting being done offhand at upward of sixty yards.

John Kendrick Bangs describes "A Historic Institution—The Manhattan Company," born in 1790, and therefore holding its centenary in this year. To this day, although the Manhattan Company is known wholly as a banking institution, it is required to maintain a water committee, who annually report that no application for a supply of water has been denied; and as an assurance of the continued maintenance of its supply, there is always present at the annual meeting a pitcher of water, freshly drawn from its tank, this being a curious relic of the old-time duties and responsibilities of the institution in its ownership of water works.

There is a delicious Indian story of a page, by Fred-eric Remington, and a chapter of Mr. Julian Ralph's experience in "Keeping House in London." After examining into the details of London housekeeping, Mr. Ralph concludes that no American of middle circumstances who has made his home in London will dispute the statement that it costs more to keep a family there than it does at home. Men's clothing, wines and liquors, servants, flowers, and a very few minor articles are cheaper in England, but these advantages are offset by the higher cost of all other necessities. The cheapest cut of beef is twenty-five cents a pound, the best fish sell for as high as fifty cents a pound, butter is thirty cents a pound, coffee is forty cents, strawberries never go lower than eight or ten cents a basket, and good small fruits generally are very much dearer.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the May *Scribner's* Col. Theodore Roosevelt continues his story of the Rough Riders in the fifth chapter, the next to the last of the series, in which he describes the life of the Rough Riders in the trenches and pays a particular compliment to Lieutenant Parker, who commanded the Gatlings at Santiago and who has become known to the readers of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in two articles contributed to this magazine. Colonel Roosevelt is so impressed with the work of Lieutenant Parker that he can say: "In fact, I think Parker deserved rather more credit than any other one man in the entire campaign. I do not allude especially to his courage and energy, great though they were, for there were hundreds of his fellow-officers of the cavalry and infantry who possessed as much of the former quality and scores who possessed as much of the latter; but he had the rare good judgment and foresight to see the possibilities of machine guns, and, thanks to the aid of General Shafter, he was able to organize his battery. He then, by his own exertions, got it to the front, and proved that it could do invaluable work on the field of battle, as much in attack as in defense. Parker's Gatlings were our inseparable companions throughout the siege."

In Senator Hoar's political reminiscences he takes occasion to defend the memory of Charles Sumner,

especially against the accusation that he was not practical. Says Senator Hoar: "He was the most practical of modern statesmen. Everything he did ought to have been done, everything he tried to do and failed to do ought to have been done. The progress of the cause of the negro in this country stopped when he died. The progress of the cause of equal rights and equal suffrage was arrested at his death."

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith utilizes his notable taste for the picturesque in a pleasant travel sketch describing his experiences in Holland, under the title "Between Showers in Dort." The illustrations are from Mr. Smith's paintings.

Mr. G. W. Steevens, the noted war correspondent, describes "The Installation of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India."

There is a collection of the letters of Sidney Lanier, under the title "A Poet's Musical Impressions," being parts of various letters written by Mr. Lanier to his wife between 1869 and 1876 in his absences from home. They are interesting as showing a poet's first impressions of really great music, and all the more so in that the poet was himself a musician equally.

Further installments of Robert Louis Stevenson's letters appear, and there is an account of the regeneration of Santiago, under the title "Santiago Since the Surrender," written by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood himself. It is well known now what an abominably filthy city Santiago was. General Wood can now say that the city is clean, free from odors, and as healthy as any city of its size in the United States, excepting, perhaps, for the constant presence of malaria. Of course it is old, tumble-down, and in need of a vast amount of repair, but the work has been started, and, what is more to the point, the people appreciate this fully and are interested in it. General Wood says that Cuba may be made a comparatively attractive and healthy country to live in.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have quoted in another department from Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith's description of "The United States Postal Service," in the *May Cosmopolitan*.

Mr. W. M. Sheffield gives a brief description, with some striking pictures, of the railroad which is being built to the Klondike. The route starts from Skaguay, traverses White Pass, descends into the Yukon Valley by way of the chain of lakes, and ends at Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon, over 300 miles from Skaguay. The greatest difficulty was the first twenty miles from tide-water, where a rise of 2,280 feet had to be overcome, nearly all in one part. The obstacle is surmounted chiefly by using sharp curves, built on shelves in the face of the rock. By this means a maximum grade of 3.9 per cent., or 206 feet to the mile, has been obtained. The terminus will probably be reached before the close of this year. A force of 1,500 workmen, working twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, have pushed the task rapidly to completion. The railroad has cost nearly \$60,000 a mile. The writer hints at a through train from San Francisco to St. Petersburg in the distant future.

Anna Leach contributes an article on "Science in the Model Kitchen," illustrated with photographs of very modern culinary apparatus in the houses of prominent American families. The writer describes many curious

innovations made possible in kitchen management by modern science, and she thinks that with the cheapening of electrical power these will become entirely possible in the more modest homes, where on account of the fewer servants kept they are most needed. No small apartment is complete without an electrical range. "It is made of soapstone or of the heavy earthenware, solid or built of tiles, for it consists only of a series of shelves, with the point of attachment to the current let into the back. It is so simple that a child can manage it, and, like the plate warmer, every saucepan and cover can be regulated automatically."

Milton E. Ailes gives a dramatic story of "Arctic Perils" in his account of the experiences of the whaling vessels frozen in the ice in the fall of 1897 which were rescued by Lieutenant Jarvis at Point Barrow on March 29, 1898. The crews of several of them were saved from death, and the whole were fed and clothed by the energies of one man, Mr. Charles D. Brower, the young manager of the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company, which has a station nine miles from Point Barrow.

In a further article on "The Ideal and Practical Organization of a Home" Dr. Denslow calculates that a family can live as well for \$2,500 in parts of Maine, New Hampshire, or New Jersey as for \$7,000 in New York City, and in Georgia or East Tennessee it can live as well for \$600 as in Maine for \$1,200.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE *May McClure's* contains some "Stories of Admiral Dewey," by Mr. Oscar King Davis, which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AND THE MACHINE.

Another notable figure of the Spanish war, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, is the subject of a sketch by Mr. J. Lincoln Steffens, though Mr. Steffens is not concerned so much with the personality of the governor as with his political career during the last six months. Mr. Steffens explains Colonel Roosevelt's theory of his duty in the choice of the Republican machine nomination for governor, and tells how he has managed to reconcile the responsibilities of a party man with the duties of an honest and upright man in the acts of his governorship.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ELEPHANTS.

Col. F. T. Pollok tells some curious things concerning the intelligence of elephants, especially in regard to their utility for man's purposes. Mr. Kipling has already, in one of his stories, called attention to the part elephants play in the siege of towns, when they are used for moving siege batteries, and how, when the guns are brought into action, the elephants are replaced by bullocks, as the latter are not subject to panic like the former—explained in Mr. Kipling's story by the theory that the elephants have got sense enough to be afraid and the bullocks have not. Colonel Pollok says an elephant can carry 800 to 1,000 pounds on his back, march from eight to ten hours a day over the most difficult country at a steady pace, and do with five or six hours' sleep. The usual allowance of rice is 2 pounds per foot of height daily and about 600 pounds of green food. The elephants show the most marvelous discern-

ment in carrying and arranging logs in the huge timber yards in Rangoon and Moulemein. The beasts test the weight and balance of the log before lifting it, raise one end with their tusks, and if they can lift the whole, shift their trunks carefully until they get to the exact center, then kneel down, roll the log on their tusks, and carry it to the stack or to the sawmill. In stacking they will give it a little push here or a pull there until the timber is in the exact position. In keeping masons supplied with blocks of stone they will raise the block to the exactly correct position on the wall in course of construction.

THE SUN IS GROWING HOTTER.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, of the staff of *McClure's Magazine*, has a readable interview with the astronomer, Dr. T. J. J. See, in which that young but eminent scientist explains his theory of the origin of the sun and planets. Dr. See believes that our solar system and all other stellar systems were originally a swarm of icy masses floating like some great flock of birds in blue space. At present he says the sun is a gaseous body still, and that in conformation to the new law which Dr. See has evolved it is shrinking from year to year and is therefore growing hotter. At present the radiance is yellow. As the years go by and the heat increases we may expect the light to grow gradually whiter and whiter until it approaches the color of an arc lamp, and after that it will gradually become blue, the next step marked in the spectrum. It will then have reached the condition of the blue stars of the heavens, Sirius and Vega, and it will have shrunk to a density nearly approaching that of an incompressible liquid.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

IN the May *Lippincott's* Mr. John Foster Kirk reviews the question of the Philippines. He agrees with the so-called expansionists in believing that there was no possibility of shifting the responsibility we had incurred in the islands to other shoulders. He thinks it certain that our rule in the Philippines will not be characterized by the same sort of conduct as has disgraced the rule of Spain. "We shall not send them governors and administrators to accumulate wealth by plunder and fraud. We shall not punish revolts by wholesale and cold-blooded executions. Material progress at least may be counted on as the solid result of a rule that is bound to facilitate the legitimate enterprises of the trader, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist." Assuming this, Mr. Kirk thinks that even those who were conscientiously opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines ought now to do their best to make our rule as good as possible, and that this purpose is ill served by criticism and censure.

Mr. Edward L. Fell contributes an essay on "The American Fondness for Movements," by "movements" meaning reform agitation of various sorts. He thinks that the American habit of plunging unreservedly into popular movements without taking their measure is playing an alarming part in the development of our individual mind and character. "It is making of us a nation of cranks."

The novel of the month is "Princess Nadine," by Christian Reid; there are several short stories and essays on Philippe de Comines and "Democracy and Suffrage."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for May contains several readable articles, among them "Helen Keller as She Really Is," an intimate glimpse of the wonderful deaf and blind girl, given by Joseph E. Chamberlin. Mr. Chamberlin describes how Miss Keller lost her sight and the steps by which she has learned to use her sense of touch instead of hearing so that she can listen to reading, identify friends by their handshake, and perfect herself to a marvelous degree in the study of languages and of mathematics, not to speak of playing chess and solitaire. Miss Keller listens to reading by placing the fingers of a hand at the nose, lips, and throat of a person reading aloud, and there seems to be no hesitation in her interpretation of what is read. She is particularly sensitive to musical vibrations, although totally deaf as to her ears. "She is fond of holding her hands against the piano when it is being played, and her face shows keen pleasure while she is thus occupied. She distinguishes between high chords and low chords struck on a piano, but her sense of feeling does not distinguish between major and minor chords nor between concordant and discordant sounds."

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE AN ACTRESS.

Miss Viola Allen tells the readers of the *Home Journal* "What It Means to Be an Actress." She describes various phases of the novice's career, the work as an "extra," then as an understudy, and finally as mistress of her own rôle. Miss Allen advises the broadest and most complete education as the best training for the histrionic art. The least education an actress can do with is the best of common-school training and a knowledge of French. Concerning the rather vague matter of actresses' salaries, Miss Allen says that in first-class companies they run from \$25 to \$125 per week, exclusive of the leading rôles. But while this seems munificent for a young woman's income, she reminds us that the actress is traveling a great deal and that her hotel bills probably amount to \$21 a week. She takes the example of a thrifty young woman in a first-class company with the average salary of \$60 a week, and deducting the expenses of the year she shows that the actress can only save \$600 with the most prudent management. As to the charm of the life as a profession, she says that the great attraction to the novice of constant traveling becomes the bane of her existence when the novelty has worn off.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford gives some picturesque anecdotes of George Washington, illustrating his dislike of extravagance, his occasional shrewd diplomacy, his fondness for dancing, his great love for his mother, the stage fright that seems to come over him in addressing his country folks, and many other picturesque qualities. He says Washington was the most punctual of men, and that when he was to meet Congress at noon he never failed to be passing the door of the hall when the clock struck 12. His dining hour was 4, and after allowing five minutes for the variation of time-pieces, he invariably sat down, whether his guests were present or not.

A new novel by Anthony Hope begins in this number, the editor answers with abundant instances the inquiry of a subscriber as to where are the pretty girls in America, Dr. Watson discusses "The Art of Listening to a Sermon," and there is another two-page installment of the useful series of photographs of the tasteful country homes of America.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

"MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE" for May tells something about Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the *America's* cup, who will next fall sail the *Shamrock* against our *Columbia*, now being built. Sir Thomas Lipton is an Irishman, a wealthy merchant, and a bachelor. One of his first acts after challenging for the cup was to contribute \$10,000 to the relief of the United States soldiers in the field. This proof of a generous and friendly spirit, combined with his wide acquaintance in New York and Chicago, will insure a very different spirit in the coming trial of speed from that which characterized the *Valkyrie* race.

Mr. Walter Littlefield, in an article entitled "The Truth About Dreyfus," reviews in detail the various steps in that elaborately scandalous story, and prints a number of photographs and facsimiles of documents in the case in his task of showing how great a travesty of justice was the conviction and imprisonment of Dreyfus.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE May *New England Magazine* is a well-illustrated and well-considered number. It begins with one of the articles of special local interest which consistently characterize that magazine, "The Share of Connecticut in the Revolution," by J. Moss Ives, and another in the same category is a good historical account of Brown University, by Henry Robinson Palmer, with excellent illustrations of various phases of the subject. Brown University is now in its one hundred and thirty-fifth year, and approaches the close of the century with brighter prospects than ever before, with broadened courses of instruction, increased resources, a university library of 90,000 volumes, supplemented by the Athenæum Library of 50,000 volumes and the Providence Public Library of more than 80,000.

Mr. Clifton Johnson describes "Work and Workers in Rural England," with pictures taken from the beautiful photographs with which the author illustrates his descriptive sketches. Each one of these photographs of Mr. Johnson's is really a work of art.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

A LARGE part of the *Atlantic Monthly* is taken up with the opening articles of really important and solid interest.

The first is Mr. H. de R. Walker's on "Australasian Extensions of Democracy." In the five colonies of the Australian continent the state is called upon to perform a greater number and variety of functions than in any other Anglo-Saxon nation. The railroads almost without exception, with all the telegraph and telephone lines, are in the hands of the community. Four of the colonies lend money to settlers at low rates of interest; the government of south Australia sells its wines in London; Queensland facilitates the erection of sugar mills; Victoria and south Australia have given a bonus upon the exportation of dairy produce; and there are half a dozen other striking instances of unusual phases of state aid to the community, while in all the colonies the national system of primary education is compulsory and undenominational. Mr. Walker's article is largely taken up with an argument against Mr. Godkin's strictures on the results of the nationalized efforts, his chief criticism of Mr. Godkin's statements being that Mr. Godkin has been misinformed.

H. P. Whitmarsh discusses "American Deep-Water Shipping," and deplors the present ineffectiveness of our merchant marine. He finds that the United States refuses to make \$80,000,000 yearly by not carrying her own exports. During the fiscal year that ended with June, 1898, there were entered and cleared from United States ports 50,000,000 tons of freight. Only 9.3 per cent. of it was carried in American bottoms. This seems, too, the more striking in that during the early part of the century the United States carried 90 per cent. of her imports and exports. If she did as much as that now her share of the year's carrying trade would have amounted to the enormous sum of \$180,000,000. As to the remedy for this state of affairs, Mr. Whitmarsh does not consider that free ships and bounties will necessarily be the effective cures. He thinks that two things are needed: a revival of national interest and some kind of governmental aid. There are some signs of the former as a result of the naval successes in the late war, but the latter will not amount to so much as long as it is shown only in bounties, subsidies, etc. The first step in government aid he thinks should be the formation of a body similar to the British Board of Trade, a department of merchant marine like the Department of Agriculture. He thinks that a properly organized body of this sort would bring American ships to become the best built in the world, would secure them cargoes in the face of all competition, and would make them pay.

Under the title "The Orator of Secession: A Study of an Agitator," Mr. William G. Brown makes a readable sketch of the life of that picturesque character, William Lowndes Yancey. Mr. Brown makes a striking comparison between Yancey and Wendell Phillips, and finds more points of contact than one would have imagined at the first blush.

The psychologist, Professor James, prints one of his "Talks to Teachers on Psychology;" Jacob A. Riis describes "The Battle with the Slum;" Mr. William V. Pettit gives an account of the present condition of Porto Rico; Mr. Henry W. Farnam discusses "Some Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem;" and in the series "Improvement in City Life" Mr. Charles M. Robinson tells of the educational progress that has been made in recent years.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the April number of the *North American* the Rev. Dr. J. P. Jones concludes his survey of British rule in India, and we have quoted from his article in the "Leading Articles of the Month." Prince Iturbide's account of Mexican peonage is also noticed in the same department.

The Hon. John A. T. Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, writes on the organization of the army. He rehearses the history of the recent legislation in Congress, severely criticising the Senate amendments as finally adopted.

The paper by Julian Hawthorne on "Public Schools and Parents' Duties" is, as the writer puts it, "not an indictment of American public schools, but of American parents' neglect of their children. We do not do our duty by them. It is too soft an expression to say that we intrust them to the state; we abandon them to it. America is the children's country, perhaps, but it is so in a sense less flattering to our vanity than we might wish. We pay for their book-learning, their

amusements, and their indulgence, but we deny them what it is our chief concern to give them—opportunity to develop character. Yet it is in order to afford them that opportunity, or, we might say, to compel them to that development, that we, as parents, exist. If we fail to do it we might as well, as parents, not exist at all.”

Writing on the subject of orthodoxy, the Rev. Prof. Francis Brown lays down the proposition that we all owe allegiance to truth, to the full extent of our knowledge and judgment—in other words, that “we are bound to be as orthodox as we can.”

“But while my apprehension of truth is decisive for me, it is not decisive for any other man. Every man must apprehend truth for himself. Every man's standard must be within himself. Only in case all these individual standards should agree could we make any one of them the universal standard. But they do not agree. They differ widely.”

The Hon. Robert P. Porter gives a hopeful account of Cuba's industrial prospects. He seems to think that American enterprise and capital will first be utilized there in the establishment of transportation facilities, sanitary improvements, gas and electric lighting plants, telegraph and telephone services, etc.

Mr. Eugene Young indicts the Mormon hierarchy for a series of offenses, culminating in the revival of polygamy and of church control in politics. The influence of the Mormon priesthood extends into Canada and Mexico. Not only is Utah under Mormon domination, but eleven members of the Idaho Legislature are Mormons and Mormon settlements are spreading through Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, and Nevada, not to speak of isolated communities in the South and elsewhere.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall, the statistician, shows that the proportion of British capital invested in foreign countries is more than thirteen times larger than it was forty years ago.

Bishop Potter writes on the subject of “National Bigness or Greatness—Which?” Prof. W. Garden Blaikie describes the French Riviera; Elizabeth Bissland enunciates “A New Law of Health,” which proves to be really a yielding of obedience to the old laws; and Edmund Gosse relates some reminiscences of “Orion” Horne, to whom allusions are made in the Browning letters recently published.

THE FORUM.

WE have selected the Rev. Gilbert Reid's article in the April *Forum* on “American Opportunities in China” for quotation elsewhere.

Prof. Ivan Oseroff, of Moscow University, contributes an article on the industrial development of Russia. He presents a series of figures, all going to show that Russia has been developing with great rapidity of late. He considers the iron, oil, cotton-spinning, ship-building, and sugar industries, showing the bearings of governmental encouragement in the way of bounties and tariffs. It is evident that the country is liberating itself more and more from importations for the requirements of home consumption. The industrial development is powerfully aided by the influx of foreign capital. Professor Oseroff also says that the enterprising foreigners who invest their capital in Russia, being better acquainted with recent mechanical improvements, stimulate the introduction of such improvements in Russian manufactures.

Mr. Bushrod C. Washington discusses the old question, “Was Washington the Author of His Farewell Address?” and concludes that while great honor is due to Hamilton and Madison for their services in the preparation of the address, the evidence is still conclusive that Washington was, in the only applicable sense of the term, the author of it.

Mr. H. Butler Clarke reviews the recent conduct of the Spanish Government in the shaping of national policy as distinguished from the consensus of public opinion in Spain so far as it can be interpreted. The Spanish virtues of bravery, hardihood, sobriety, patience, and honesty find their best exponents chiefly in the country population, which forms the sound and solid backbone, but this element lacks leaders, organization, and cohesion. It cannot initiate policies.

President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, discusses the subject of pecuniary aid for poor and able students. He evolves the following principles, which he holds should be maintained in giving aid to students in college:

“1. Every grant of aid should be made upon the ground of the claims of the individual concerned. The good health and promise of life of the applicant should be considered.

“2. In granting aid, evidence should be based so far as possible upon the man himself rather than upon testimony about the man.

“3. The amount of aid granted should vary according to the need, character, and promise of usefulness of the applicant.

“4. In case testimony is required, the testimony should be secured from witnesses outside the applicant's family as well as within.

“5. All aid should promote the self-respect and manliness of the student receiving it.

“6. No aid should be given to classes of students as classes.

“7. All grants of aid should be confined to one year, and no assurance should be given of aid for more than one year, unless the grounds of the award still obtain.

“8. Every wise and proper means should be used to impress upon the student the debt of gratitude that he owes the college, but there should be no badgering.

“9. The college should follow up each loan with courteous care in order to secure repayment.”

Mr. E. L. Godkin reviews the conditions of good colonial government, drawing many illustrations from the English system, of which he has made a special study. He holds that in order to govern colonies we must have an organization exempt from the vicissitudes of our frequent elections, “which shall have nothing to hope or fear from party changes, which shall offer to young men of character and ability a career which they may enter for precisely the same reasons which induce them to go into the banking business or the dry goods business—the hope of a reasonably good livelihood and a provision for old age.”

Mr. J. P. Young, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, sets forth certain reasons for predicting a decline in England's commercial supremacy. That supremacy, built up so largely on the Manchester doctrine of England's destiny to be the workshop of the world, is now menaced by the enormous growth of manufacturing industries in other countries.

Prof. William P. Trent essays to define “The Authority of Criticism,” and at least succeeds in showing

that this authority rests very lightly on most of the critics themselves.

Mr. W. J. McGee contributes an exposition of Bacon's "Novum Organum;" Mr. Homer B. Hulbert writes briefly about "Korea and the Koreans;" and the Hon. Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, discusses the powers of that body.

THE ARENA.

THE opening article of the April *Arena* is Ruth Everett's account of "The Paulist Fathers and their Work," from which we have quoted elsewhere.

Another leading feature of this number is a symposium on "The Race Problem," in which three leaders of the colored race—Bishop Holly, of Haiti, Prof. W. H. Councill, and President Booker T. Washington—and Mr. J. Montgomery McGovern, a New York journalist who has lived many years in Georgia, and Mr. W. S. McCurley, who has lived thirty years in the South in close association with the negro, participate. Of the two white writers Mr. McGovern is far the more hopeful of the future of the negro. He urges that the negro should be taught industrial pursuits and be governed by prompt legal measures rather than by mob violence. He should not be expected to live up to a standard which is beyond his power to attain. Mr. McCurley, on the other hand, begins with the premise that the negro is and must ever be hopelessly inferior to the white man.

The Hon. C. G. Garrison, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, publishes interesting data on the question of the death-penalty, from which it appears that the States in which the death-penalty is abolished are Colorado, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. The death-penalty has also been abolished or qualified in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland (in eight cantons), and Venezuela.

Mr. S. Ivan Tonjoroff's chronicle of foreign politics discusses the Russo-Finnish episode, and intimates that the Czar is quite ignorant of what is going on in his domains.

Mr. Horatio W. Dresser occupies twenty-four pages with a discussion of "Possibilities of the Moral Law," and even then fails to exhaust the subject.

In his chapter of "Spanish Character Studies" Dr. Felix L. Oswald describes some of the pleasanter aspects of the national character, especially the Spaniard's charity:

"Foreign residents of Spanish cities are amazed to find that the relentless butchers of Moriscos, Lucayans, Netherlands, and Cuban insurgents seem to be the most charitable people on earth. The famished citizens of Cadiz and Havana shared their pittance with still poorer wretches. Without a poor-tax, Spanish communities of 50,000 self-supporters feed a pauper population of 5,000 to 7,000. Public hospitals are thronged with ministers of mercy. Nor should we shrink from the confession that in the land of Torquemada minors are treated far more kindly than in Puritanical Great Britain. There are Spanish towns where Charles Lamb's Autocrat of the Grammar-school, child-torturing Boyer, would have been torn by a raging mob."

Dr. W. H. Tolman describes the work of the recently organized League for Social Service, the object of which is the "gathering of information regarding everything that tends to the social betterment of humanity."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

IN the *Contemporary* for April "A Turkish Official" writes an interesting paper on the future of Turkey. It is chiefly occupied with what might have been if the Turks as well as Christians had been helped by Europe to a reformed government or if the Turks could reform their own government. The writer sees in the present Sultan the ruin of his empire—a cunning but insane egotist, whose one idea of personal safety has led him to sink his people into an abyss of ignorance and corruption and to centralize all power in himself. He has no hope of help from the German Kaiser. So he concludes thus gloomily:

"On the whole it may be affirmed that, barring some unforeseen combination of circumstances, of which history is not devoid, Turkey, European, African, and Asiatic, is doomed to die. England's share in her succession will be the undisputed possession of Egypt and the annexation of Arabia right up to Bagdad. France will have Syria and Russia Anatolia. Italy's claim to the province of Tripoli in Africa is countenanced by all. The rival pretensions of Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia will be settled by Europe, Austria and perhaps Italy also* coming in for a slice of Turkish territory in Roumelia. The future of Constantinople is uncertain."

THE LONDON BILL.

Dr. Collins' paper on "The London Government Bill" ends with this succinct criticism:

"The disintegration of the growing unity of London into a conglomerate of sham municipalities under the hegemony of Greater Westminster, though it may enliven and embellish local government in the metropolis, can scarcely fail to raise the rates, while it will postpone indefinitely that unity, simplicity, and equality of treatment which are the cardinal principles of the reformation of London."

"AN EVERLASTING STIGMA" ON ENGLAND.

Mr. Henry D. Macleod's discussion of "Indian Currency" rests on this contention:

"Lord Lytton's government declared in 1876 that it was impossible to close the mints to the free coinage of silver unless at the same time the mints were opened to the free coinage of gold as unlimited legal tender. Yet the government has allowed five years to pass away without taking a single step to restore the gold coinage, which it ought to have done simultaneously with closing the mints to the free coinage of silver. The whole of this unhappy India business is an everlasting stigma on British economic and financial statesmanship of the nineteenth century."

He estimates the losses of the Indian Government resulting from "the unfortunate attempt to introduce bimetalism" since 1864 at £100,000,000.

RESOURCES OF NORTH BORNEO.

Sir John Jardine draws an instructive contrast between the economies of the old East India Company and the British North Borneo Company. He thus describes the resources of the latter:

"North Borneo is both a landed estate, to be developed chiefly by private capital subscribed in the city by persons interested in planting and mining, and a territory with a scanty population, for whose good government the company is responsible to crown and Parliament. Coal is mined, tobacco last year returned high

profit, gold is being sought, and the forest is worked for timber. The railroad begun to connect Sandakan with a haven opposite Labuan will open up much country, and it is hoped will be as successful as those in Burmah and the Straits Settlements. The other rich products, which the old merchants noted, are valuable royalties, and command high prices in China and Europe. The climate seems favorable for coffee and tea, and doubtless every chance of gain will be seized by the hard-working Chinese."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prince Baldassare Odescalchi writes on Garibaldians and the Vatican, and as a friend of Garibaldi defends the speech of his son Riscialti, who expressed the hope that the Catholic "religious organizations would be placed beyond the control of lay power and guaranteed by consent of the civilized world." He insists that "in Italy the sole form of Christianity possible is the Catholic; to destroy it is to fall into chaos." Mr. Arthur Symons brings into prominence the marvelous religious passion—the divine amorosness, one might almost say—of the two Spanish mystics of San Juan de la Santa Cruz and Santa Teresa. In San Juan he finds "an abandonment to all the sensations of love, which seems to exceed, and on their own ground, in directness and intensity of spiritual and passionate longing, most of what has been written by the love-poets of all ages." Santa Teresa "gives herself to God, as it were, with a great leap into his arms."

Dr. George Salmon strongly criticises Mr. Balfour's utterances on the Irish university question, and suggests that governments have experimented enough in Irish university-making. "Increased facilities for instruction in physical science" is what Ireland most needs. Mr. Balfour's third university might have been placed for this purpose in Cork.

Mr. Clement K. Shorter traces the growth of illustrated journalism in England—thirteen weeklies in 1899 against five in 1890. He insists that the camera does not supersede the artist correspondent, who is really becoming every day more indispensable.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE April number of the *Nineteenth Century* is much above the average. Several of its articles demand notice elsewhere. The two first are especially noteworthy in agreeing from very different points of view that English methods must be Germanized. Mr. Charles Copeland Perry urges his countrymen to study the extraordinary progress and present greatness of the German people and to imitate German thoroughness and discipline. Mr. Frederic Greenwood makes similar deductions in a paper on "The Cry for New Markets."

WHAT FEDERATED AUSTRALIA LEADS TO.

Lord Brassey reviews the course of Australian federation with great satisfaction. He supports the movement, he says, in the interests of imperial unity and of an even wider unity:

"My hopes of federation for the future are not limited to the British empire alone. I trust that the statesmen of Great Britain and the United States will never rest content until they have established a permanent union between the two countries. The words used by Earl Grey fifty years ago are as true to-day as when they were first uttered. The hopes of the world rest upon

the increasing numbers of English-speaking people, scattered in free communities upon the earth, asserting the dominion of the sea and offering to the citizens of all nations the advantages of freedom and the resources of boundless territories. It is the sure destiny of federated Australia to hold a noble place among the greatest of those free communities."

THE TINY NEW PLANET.

Rev. Edmund Ledger, Gresham lecturer on astronomy, writes about the new planet "Eros." It was discovered by the photographic plate. Its average distance from the sun is less than that of Mars; at times it comes within about one-third of the nearest distance within which Mars ever approached the earth: "its diameter is probably less than twenty miles." It is of the utmost value for enabling astronomers to ascertain more precisely the distance of the sun from the earth. Its origin is disputed. The writer cannot accept the theory that such minor planets are caused by the explosion of a larger:

"Rather may we see in a planet such as Eros a portion of the primeval solar nebula unused in the formation either of Mars or of the earth. The minor planets are probably no fragments of a larger planet previously existing, but the fragments that might have helped to form a larger planet had it not been for the influence of the mighty globe of Jupiter."

WOMEN NOT YET CLUBBABLE.

Ladies' clubs form the subject of a racy paper by the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther. She runs over the chief clubs in existence. She predicts that their number will extend to provincial centers. She mentions as two rocks ahead in the early course of every woman's club, smoking and babies. She admits that the "complete club woman" is not yet evolved:

"Women do not, I think, feel that the fact of belonging to the same club constitutes any bond of union whatsoever between them; to be members of a club gives no sense of good-fellowship; there is no vague, intangible feeling of communion among them as all being members of one body; not only do they seldom speak to each other when they meet in the club, but unless they happen to be acquainted elsewhere they ignore one another as frigidly as if they were in a first-class carriage. . . . Women's social attitude to each other in the majority of clubs is not such as to make club life attractive or give a spirit of unity to the club."

THE LANGUAGE OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

Mr. H. W. Hoare reviews the story of "The English Bible from Henry the Eighth to James the First." Speaking of the authorized version he says:

"The predominance of Saxon words in this version is very remarkable. Compared with Latin words, they constitute about 90 per cent. In Shakespeare the proportion is 85 per cent., in Swift nearly 90, in Johnson 75, in Gibbon 70. In the Lord's Prayer fifty-nine out of sixty-five words are Saxon."

He speaks of the mental atmosphere in which the translators lived; the "consciousness of quickened life and boundless possibilities" everywhere present; the excitement, the hope, the buoyancy, the aspiration of the nation; and he adds: "The glory of the times seems to have passed into their souls and the inspiration of their originals into their pens."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is a good number, containing several interesting articles which are noticed elsewhere. Mr. Wentworth Moore's story, "An Individualist," comes to a rather unsatisfactory conclusion. Baron Pierre de Coubertin concludes his interesting historical sketch of France since 1814, bringing his narrative down to the proclamation of Louis Philippe.

RAILROADS AND THE HAULAGE OF COAL.

Mr. C. G. Harper, writing on "The Great Central Railway," describes with considerable animation and sympathy the story of how the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincoln has at last succeeded in effecting an entrance into London. In the course of the paper he refers to the fact that it builds its hope for a dividend chiefly on the profits on the haulage of coal. Mr. Harper reminds us that in the early days of railroads this kind of traffic was thought too disreputable to be encouraged:

"When the 'London & Birmingham' (as the London & North Western was styled in its early years) was first approached on the subject of conveying coal, the officials of that line were indignant that they should be thought 'common carriers' and refused to transport such plebeian stuff. It was then the cherished notion of every railroad manager that a railroad was a kind of superior mail-coach route and to be used only for passenger traffic. The idea seems, at this lapse of time, absurd, but it was once quite seriously entertained, while it was contended that the carriage of coal and goods might still fitly be made on the roads. Circumstances, however, were too strong for the 'London & Birmingham,' which was obliged to take up the coal traffic. The damning fact that the railroad soiled its hands by conveying coal was at first hidden from the eyes of passengers by the trucks being carefully covered with tarpaulins, which were first made for this especial purpose. The irony of circumstances has, after the passing of sixty years, decreed that it is in its coal traffic that the wealth of a great railroad company lies, more than in the multitude of its passengers."

WHY NOT REGULATE THE CONFESSIONAL?

An anonymous writer makes a suggestion which will provoke a wild shriek of indignation from most of our Protestant friends. He is quite indifferent about the practice of confession in the Church of England. He thinks that it cannot be stopped and it ought to be regulated. Upon this subject he makes an observation which is to be commended to the respectful attention of all the parties in the Church:

"Inside or outside her widest pale, I cannot imagine any person who could find a word of defense for the confessional as it exists to-day in the English Church. The fact that any man of any age or reputation—or lack of it—who is in priest's orders can hear confessions from anybody, when and where and how he pleases, without leave from any one or a single rule to restrain him from any act of vulgarity or stupidity or worse which may occur to him, is a scandal to the whole Church and kingdom. The toleration of such a system for another week in a country where the most elementary laws of propriety are recognized is incredible. Auricular confession cannot be stopped in the Church of England; it is not only allowed, but recommended, by the prayer-book; and, for reasons which are well known to every

one, has numerous and influential advocates. The question is, Shall it or shall it not be decently regulated? If not, I hope sincerely that every man in the country with young relatives who desire to confess their sins to a priest will use every endeavor to induce them to join the Roman Catholic Church, where the practice is at least properly safeguarded."

ROMANISM IN FICTION.

Mr. W. Sichel devotes several pages to an analysis of half a dozen books which have dealt with Romanism, past, present, and to come. His point of view is expressed in the following paragraph:

"In all the departments of life we have found her obstinate, the same worldly, the same spiritual Rome. We have argued that her extra-scriptural and dogmatic infallibility sets a cramping check to the natural growth of divine truth upon earth—to 'the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ'; that the very progress which she arrogates for the promulgations of her councils she refuses to other and more sacred deliverances; that her executive system continues half pagan, half mediæval. We have indicated that she can never countenance any form of government which disdains to do her obeisance or exacts her secular fealty. We have implied that the whole tenor of her influence on the home contradicts the free play of national life. And now we reiterate our original question, Can she ever capture democracy? Our negative answer is obvious. Unless she will discard the trappings of the past, she, together with all other autocracies, must fail. And she will die rather than discard them. Rome is inflexible. She will become a sect."

THE REDUCTION OF ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm argues that Great Britain is reducing her debt much too rapidly, and that as a matter of fact she had better mend her ways in that respect. He says:

"We have reduced our national debt from £886,672,037 in the year 1817 to £634,435,704 in 1898, a net amount of £252,236,333 in the eighty-one years, or an annual average of slightly over £3,000,000. If the burden had been spread equally over this period, we should have paid off in the last twenty-two years rather more than £66,000,000. As a matter of fact, we have reduced the capital debt since 1876 by £136,470,979, so that we have paid out of taxation about £70,000,000 in excess of what might reasonably have been taken as our share. For every £100 of consols that we pay off now we have to pay an extra £10, although we can pay off as many hundreds as we like in 1923 without any premium at all. So far, therefore, as reduction of capital liabilities is concerned, we should do better by keeping the money in our pocket until the price falls than by taxing ourselves in order to make a present to people who can afford to compete for the pleasure of holding government securities. It cannot be ignored, however, that though the technical 'national' debt has been so enormously reduced, our imperial liabilities are in many ways extending. Our Indian public debt now amounts to upward of £230,000,000. The rest of our colonial debt has increased very rapidly during this century till it now stands at about £340,000,000. And our municipal debt, which in 1877 was £106,045,465, is now £252,135,574. It is probable that a more imperial view will gradually be taken of these British liabilities, and that the guarantee of the empire will be spread

over a larger area than that with which our 'national' debt is at present identified."

WANTED—A NEW JEWISH ST. PAUL.

Mr. Oswald John Simon, writing on "The Unity of the Religious Idea," returns to his favorite thesis that the Jews are the prophet race of the world, to whom has been intrusted, by divine ordinance, the instruction of humanity in the true religion. He sighs for a new St. Paul who would rise to the height of the situation and teach mankind the unity of the religious idea. Such a man must be a Jew. Mr. Simon says:

"Since the time of St. Paul there has been no definite attempt on the part of an Israelite to apply the religious inspiration of his race to the spiritual needs of other races. The people of Israel, as a people, are most fitted to teach mankind God and to disseminate the enthusiasm for righteousness. As silver is refined in the furnace, so has Israel been refined by a process of tribulation so long, so varied, so exceptional that the race stands out to-day in conspicuous contrast to every other race on the face of the earth. There is no other people whose existence through a period of thirty-three centuries, under every conceivable condition of human contingency, speaking every language, inhabiting every clime, allied to all nations and yet absorbed by none—who has stood firm, like a rock, in bearing witness to the one truth of all others which most profoundly concerns the world at large. This brings us to the proposition of the unity of the religious idea. All racial histories, all human philosophies, point to one common hope—one crying necessity which lives and grows in the human soul. Everything which was narrow or local has gone from Israel, leaving only what is universal. Whatever abides in the fabric of the Hebrew sanctuary is that only which is necessary to preserve the unbroken continuity of the mission of Israel. And this preservation has but one significance—the union of all races in the worship of the Supreme Being."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. CONYBEARE contributes to the *National Review* for April an article on the later development of the Dreyfus case, in which he points unmistakably to the fact that people are now beginning to believe that General Boisdeffre himself was the man who sold army secrets to Germany, using Esterhazy as his agent.

"It is impossible, then, to survey all the facts and not conclude that Esterhazy, as he was acquitted to order, so also was a traitor to order. He has all along had a lien upon Boisdeffre, which obliged the latter to shield him at all risks and by any and every means. The only possible explanation is that Boisdeffre, the chief of the War Office and the bosom friend of Père du Lac, the courtier of the Czar and signatory for France of the Franco-Russian treaty of alliance, is a traitor, who was selling military secrets to the Germans and using Henry and Esterhazy as his instruments. And it is his influence that has drawn so many French officers and civilians into the vortex of guilt. One can hardly say that Gonse, Du Paty, Mercier, Billot, Roget, Zurlinden, Chanoine, Pellieux, Lauth, Gribelin, Junk, Ravary, Luxer, Tavernier, Torcy, and among civilians Dupuy, Faure, Drumont, Judet, A. de Boisandré, Méline, Rochefort, and a host of others are not his accomplices *ex post facto*."

HOW TO REFORM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lord Henry Cecil, who recently proposed to give the heads of the nonconformist bodies seats in the House of Lords, discusses what should be done to save the established Church of England from disestablishment. He deplores the present anarchy in the Church, but sees no way of escape excepting in the restoration of the authority of ecclesiastical courts:

"Let Parliament pass an act empowering convocation to reform the ecclesiastical courts by canons made in the ordinary way under royal letters of business and with the consent of the crown. Here the crown—that is to say, a ministry responsible to Parliament—has an absolute veto on the proceedings of convocation. The effect of this would be that the constitution of the courts would be settled in consultation between the ministry and the bishops or others who represented the majority of convocation. If this be not thought a sufficient security for the rights of the state, the royal assent to the canons might by a familiar process be delayed until they had been laid for thirty or forty days before Parliament, and only given if neither house sent up a hostile address.

"So by passing only a very short bill, without dislocating the constitution of church or state, without revolutionary innovation, by ancient constitutional means, without anything like disestablishment, the great grievance might be redressed.

"If the evangelicals will coöperate, courts whose authority will be generally respected may be set up. If they refuse, the present anarchy will continue. The jurisdiction of the archbishops and the influence of the bishops may make that anarchy tolerable. But the courts can only check ritualism if they can speak with the authority of the Church."

OTHER ARTICLES.

"A Conservative M. P." proves that the legend that Mr. Balfour is idle is a fiction. Mr. G. L. Jessop gives "hints to young bowlers." Sir F. Pollock publishes his Royal Institution address on "King Alfred."

The Hon. George Reel, in a brief paper entitled "A Disease in Imperial Finance," complains of the votes in aid of the rates. He says the total taxation raised in the United Kingdom for local purposes by local authorities must at the present time be about £44,000,000. To this the imperial exchequer adds the immense donation of £13,500,000—extravagantly and, perhaps, even unjustly appropriated.

CORNHILL.

"CORNHILL" for April is an unusually good number, as excerpts elsewhere attest. Lieutenant Hopkinson recounts his experiences with the Sidar's Camel Corps and gallantly comes to the defense of the much-maligned camel. He speaks with enthusiasm of its proudly carried neck and its beautiful eyes. The camel's eye in his judgment far surpasses that of the historic gazelle. He says he never heard of any one being sea-sick through riding a camel; he has never known a really vicious camel except during the "rutting" period; and it is a fallacy to suppose he is better without water.

A paper headed "Conferences on Books and Men" contains a whimsical endeavor to read current political history in the apocalyptically interpreted "Shepherd's Calendar of Spenser." "The fair but disdainful Rosalind can point to nothing but the Church of England."

BLACKWOOD.

THE pearl of the April *Blackwood* is Louise Lorimer's narrative of her tour in Galicia under the title "At the Back of Beyond."

There is a prospect held out of the Thames as a game-fish river, if not for salmon and sea trout, then certainly for brown trout and lochevans. The writer expresses the earnest hope that Londoners will at last awake to the splendid playground they possess in their great river, and to the possibilities of relieving by improved river steamers the congested traffic of London streets.

A grim document of war is presented in a letter by a young French officer describing his experience of the retreat from Leipsic in 1813.

"Looker-on" speaks more seriously of efforts to promote international good-will, but avers that they recur about every seven years and that "there will be no United States of Europe and America till the wildwood savagery . . . is trained." That he thinks will not be until "the Christian nations, having no more barbarous hinterlands or effete empires to civilize, begin to civilize each other." He objects to the insistent cry, "Why not an agreement with Russia?" He is sure that Lord Salisbury desires it and has made overtures to that effect. The proposal should never be heard of again until it comes from St. Petersburg. "A year's diplomacy in Peking" is summed up as "a public confession containing the germ of amendment."

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DE PARIS.

BY far the most interesting of the contributions to the always admirably edited *Revue de Paris* are a number of extracts from Alphonse Daudet's note-books, published in the March numbers.

FROM DAUDET'S NOTE-BOOKS.

The author of "*Tartarin*" during the whole of his working life was in the habit of noting down his fleeting impressions, any clever, epigrammatic, or striking phrase overheard by him in the street or in a drawing-room—in a word, anything and everything which might help him in his work of story-writing. Now and again the phrase noted down by him owes the fact that it has been recorded to a picturesque turn of expression or to a pretty idea neatly expressed; but in the great majority of cases Daudet, who was so essentially a thinker, was attracted by thought rather than by form. "The fools to whom our laws confide the education of children are too apt to forget that to learn is not to understand. How many professors really understand Latin? A great many know the language; very few realize what it contains." "How many people there are in the world over whose library might be written the words, 'for external use only.'" Occasionally, but on the whole very rarely, Daudet registers a plot or an idea for a new book. "A rather amusing book to write might be called 'The Next-Door Neighbors,' describing a family who spend their whole time criticising what goes on next door while doing exactly the same things themselves." Here and there are shrewd remarks about the literary man's failings. "Every writer," he says in one place, "goes through a period of hobbledehoyhood, or at least there are very few who escape." "Perpetual contact with death either elevates a soul or has a bestial effect." Now and again we catch a glimpse of the novelist's faithful friend and *alter ego*, his wife. "My wife declares that she would like to write her books with the invisible ink which is only seen when you hold it up to the fire; but she would like her ink to be of the kind that can only be read by the kindly, familiar heart and by those who instinctively understand." Occasionally the bitter and satirical side of Daudet's nature becomes apparent; thus he quotes with bitter joy a lady, whom he seems to have known, and who, when given a present of mushrooms, prepared a dish of them for her children in order to see if

they were of the non-poisonous kind before she cared to venture on them herself. From one point of view Daudet certainly differs, to an extraordinary extent, from many writers—there is scarcely an allusion to himself or his own immediate surroundings; it seems to have always been his object to see life as it really was, and in a larger sense than that which could be found just round his own circle. Now and again his dislike and dread of Paris becomes apparent, for he remained to the end profoundly Provençal. His own literary tastes come out but little; he seems to have always enjoyed real life in any form, and he had an enormous admiration for H. M. Stanley, whom he called the modern Napoleon.

KIPLING IN FRENCH.

In interesting juxtaposition to these extracts is an elaborate and really fine study by M. Chevrillon of the peculiar genius of Rudyard Kipling. The writer evidently knows his author by heart, and what is more, he possesses to a singular degree the really difficult art of translation, for his renderings of Kipling's prose and verse are very remarkable.

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.

Anonymous articles have become the fashion—they may mean so much or so little. However, an eloquent defense of and apology for France's colonial policy is a feature of the first March number of the *Revue*. The writer considers that France owes to herself and to the world the possession of a colonial empire. He points out that too often the French man of business prefers to invest his money anywhere rather than in a colonial enterprise. The peasant prefers to invest his hard-earned savings nearer home, "where he can see the cabbage growing." The writer also touches, but more lightly, on what seems to an impartial observer familiar with France and French life a really difficult anomaly—the utter lack of what may be called the emigrant spirit. There is probably no village in the United Kingdom which has not sent out sons to Greater Britain; there are very few towns in France which can boast of even one colonist, and this although both Algiers and Tunis offer splendid chances to the energetic, sober, and intelligent Frenchman of the lower class. In yet another matter this article, so ably and thoughtfully written, may be criticised: the author, though writing with a moderation rare in the French politician

of the moment—thus he scrupulously refrains from repeating any of the time-worn accusations as to British perfidy and greed—praises again and again certain colonial enterprises which, no one knows better than the French themselves, have been carried out at a great loss of men and a quite unnecessary amount of treasure.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

In the second March number of the *Revue* is another anonymous contribution concerning the management of the great commercial and industrial schools to which France owes so much, and which are now to be found all over the country, very properly encouraged by the government, but often owing their first start to private enterprise. Every one interested in commercial education should carefully study this really admirable account of how the young Frenchman is taught his business. The writer discusses the whole system in the frankest manner. He has evidently been very much impressed with the great German establishments of the kind.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

The only really political article, if that on France's colonial policy be excepted, is entitled "American Imperialism" and is written by M. de Rousiers. France has always had many affectionate links with Spain; accordingly French politicians feel with regard to the late Spanish-American conflict very much inclined to sympathize with the defeated nation. Still the writer is fair to American energy of character, and though he evidently considers that the Spaniards have only themselves to thank for their utter rout, he declares that even had Spain been better prepared, America would have carried on the struggle to the bitter end, raising new levies and showing as much energy in war as she admittedly does in business. "A Lieutenant Hobson and six sailors were found to lead a forlorn hope; had they not been there or had they perished, there would have been any number willing to run the same risks; men of this type are not lacking in the United States." M. de Rousiers considers that if America really desires to found a colonial empire she will have to reorganize her public services.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE two March numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* are very much above the average and contain a number of general articles, including some lively gossip concerning the more notable personalities of the Second Empire, an excellent account of how the art of advertising as understood in France, and some historically valuable pages descriptive of the various houses inhabited by Madame de Sévigné.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Apropos of the relations of England and France, not without interest at the present moment, is the excellent account of Napoleon III.'s one-time ambassador to London, Count Walinsky; but strange as it is to think that an illegitimate son of Napoleon I. should have held that position, there seems to be very little doubt that the Count was the son of the great Napoleon and of the Polish Countess, who must have been one of the few women to whom he ever showed real tenderness. Count Walinsky was representing France in London at the moment of the *Coup d'Etat*, and it was in a measure owing to his extraordinary intelligence and tact

that Napoleon III. was so quickly recognized by the British nation. M. Guyho, to whose clever pen these sketches are due, considers that Walinsky remained to the end nothing but an amateur. If so, it only proves that an amateur diplomat can sometimes succeed where a man trained to the work fails completely.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The French budget of 1899 is severely criticised by M. de Saint-Genis. In England, Italy, Germany, and Spain the representatives of the people are elected in order to defend and not to empty the public purse of their constituents. In France the deputies have usurped a rôle which does not appertain to them, and vote away public money in the most reckless and reprehensible manner; and the writer quotes with pain the fact that since 1874 France has immensely augmented her public debt, while Great Britain has diminished hers considerably.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

A very striking couple of pages extracted from a forthcoming book, which seem to have been actually written by Prince Bibesco while a prisoner at Coblenz in 1870, are not the least interesting of the contents of the *Nouvelle Revue*. They afford a terrible commentary on the horrors of war as seen by an eye-witness. "The battle of Sedan has cost us 3,000 men by death and 14,000 wounded—that is to say, 18,000 dead and injured of 70,000 engaged in combat;" the Germans on their side had 2,000 deaths and 7,000 wounded of 200,000 soldiers. Prince Bibesco speaks highly of the way in which he was treated by Baron Wedell, the commandant of Coblenz, who seems to have shown him kindness and courtesy, and this though the French prisoner was at one time suspected of taking part in a plot.

ADVERTISING IN FRANCE.

No one who travels in France can fail to have been struck by the comparative lack of advertisements on walls and fences. The extraordinary extension of advertising methods which has taken place of late years in Great Britain and in America finds no parallel on the continent, and this in spite of the fact that the artistic posters which are quite a feature of modern life really owed their inception to French ingenuity; even now the best of those seen in London and New York being in many cases the work of Parisian artists. As most people interested in the subject know, Jules Chéret was the first artist to discover the æsthetic value of the poster, and he is still the acknowledged master as regards pictorial advertisements, though he has many rivals as well as disciples.

The French advertiser proceeds on a rather different basis, his object being not so much to stun by variety and number as to arrest the attention of the passer-by either by a startling effect or by attracting the eye by a beautiful and artistic design. But it must be admitted that what the French lose in quantity they make up in quality, and the business instinct of the French people is strikingly shown in the way in which they utilize their public streets and boulevards by putting up elegant little buildings which are simply erected with a view to showing off as many advertisements as possible. In France every advertisement exposed in a public place involves the payment of a small tax to the government. This has probably restricted the output of advertisements.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE article on "The Invasions of England," noticed elsewhere, naturally somewhat overshadows the other contents of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March. The other articles, however, maintain its high reputation.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

M. Fouillée writes in the first March number, with all the authority of a member of the Academy of Moral Sciences, on the idea of social justice according to contemporary schools of thought. He shows us that there are three main theories which nowadays control both thought and action in economics. The first, which may be called individualist naturalism, has taken root mainly in England, and its effect is to promote the omnipotence of the individual; the second, or collectivist naturalism, is mostly German, and it tends to the omnipotence of society; the third, which is mostly French, is a kind of moral and social idealism, and by the extension of the idea of justice it promotes the development of the individual and of the state simultaneously.

CHINA AGAIN.

M. P. Leroy-Beaulieu continues his study of the Chinese problem, dealing this time with the relations between China and the powers. There is a great deal about the insatiable appetite of England for concessions, territory, and similar advantages, and the events of the last few years are naturally related from a Franco-Russian point of view. M. Leroy-Beaulieu believes, however, that the powers realize the great dangers involved in the extreme instability of the Chinese Government, even to the extent of limiting their demands. He does not venture to prophesy what the future may have in store for China, but he regards the sharing up of her territory as the most deplorable and most dangerous of possibilities, which no one really desires and which each one fears to see realized by his rivals.

POLITICAL ELOQUENCE.

M. Faguet's paper on political eloquence, though it deals largely with minor French politicians of the last generation whose names are hardly known outside of France, does nevertheless deal with a few of the great names of French statesmanship. Gambetta, he says, never used metaphors, yet he had the manner of 1790 and recalled Danton, Robespierre, and Mirabeau; indeed, he had all the defects of the latter's style. As for M. Feret, M. Faguet regards him as in no sense an orator. His speeches were destitute of a properly conceived plan, and though effective to their immediate purpose, inasmuch as he could always see clearly what he wanted, they hardly deserved the title of eloquence. As to parliamentary eloquence in general, M. Faguet notes the obvious change which the greater haste and stress of modern life has brought about—namely, the taste for very short informal speeches.

In the second March number M. Bellessort contributes some travel notes gathered in Ceylon. He says that Ceylon is not in any sense a country capable of arousing the patriotism of its inhabitants; it could no

more be a nation than a *table d'hôte* at a hotel resembles a family.

CRIMINAL VAGRANTS.

M. Fourquet, apropos of the horrible murders committed by the shepherd Vacher, deals at considerable length with the social danger created by the large number of criminals who wander about France. M. Fourquet has interviewed one of these itinerant vagrants, apparently an aristocrat of the class, for he had never been convicted of murder or theft, and being firmly resolved never to steal, would, nevertheless, allow himself in case of need to have a meal at an eating-house and forget to pay. This vagabond philosopher said that the cure for the evil was to be found in the colonies, where the vagrants could be established and dealt with individually according to their particular needs and aptitudes.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE sagacious and moderate words of the supreme pontiff are frequently interpreted in opposite senses by interested parties. This is what is happening in Rome to-day over the recent papal encyclical on "Americanism." Both sides deduce a moral victory from his words. The *Civiltà Cattolica*, the organ of the Jesuits, who from the first have been among the adversaries of Mgr. Ireland, announces (March 18) that Americanism has been condemned root and branch and rejoices accordingly. On the other hand, "Monachus," writing in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (March 16), carefully distinguishes between Americanism of native growth and Americanism as it has been interpreted in France, and more especially by the Abbé Maignen in his volume "*Le Père Hecker est-il un Saint?*" True Americanism, he asserts, can only gain by being cleared from misrepresentation; it has been substantially approved by the Pope, and it will now flourish more than ever.

On "Italy in China" and the "yellow peril" Professor Lombroso has some weighty words of warning for his countrymen in the *Nuova Antologia* (March 16). He maintains that the Chinese are the one nation in the world uninfected by militarism—hence their inferiority in the arts of war; but that they constitute not only the vastest, but also the most politically compact, body in the world. China, he asserts, has been able to avoid the four great social evils—feudalism, militarism, sacerdotalism, and capitalism. To-day the great Chinese nation is asleep; but when it awakes the European nations will have on their hands more than they bargained for. The interference of Italy he declares to be unpardonable, for she has not even the excuse of any commerce in the far East. She will only be playing the game of England as she played it at Kassala; and that "eminently egotistic" nation will carry off all the plunder.

Two new Italian reviews have made their appearance since the new year. The *Rivista di Scienze Biologiche* is learned and well printed, and boasts such eminent names as those of Lombroso, Haeckel, Lubbock, and Richet among its contributors. *Flegrea*, which is issued fortnightly, is mainly literary and artistic, and promises to give voice to the newest aspirations of modern Italy.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Harper's Pictorial History of the War with Spain. With Introduction by Nelson A. Miles. 32 parts, folio, 16 pp. each part. New York: Harper & Brothers. Paper, 25 cents per part. Sold only by subscription for the entire work.

Those who followed the graphic and stirring accounts of the Spanish war which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* last year are in position to appreciate in advance the sumptuously illustrated history of the war now being issued in parts by the house of Harper. The remarkable success of the history of the Civil War issued by the same house more than thirty years ago seems to demonstrate the permanent value of pen and pencil sketches made on the field. At any rate, the publishers have acted on this theory, and as soon as the war with Spain was declared their special artists and correspondents were engaged to go to the front with each division of the army and each squadron of the navy. It was hoped by some that photography would play a much more important part in illustrating battles of the war with Spain than it did in the Civil War. Such hopes, however, were not destined to fruition. With very few exceptions, photography was found impracticable in illustrating actual battle scenes. The man with the pencil was as much in demand as ever. The corps of able and brilliant artists employed by the Harpers produced a remarkable series of drawings, many of which must be in years to come the main reliance of all who will seek to live over again the thrilling episodes of 1898. The colored lithographs reproduced in the work give variety and picturesque effect. The text accompanying these pictures has been prepared with great care, and in the twelve parts thus far issued is comprised a clear and readable narrative of the events leading up to the mobilization of our troops a year ago.

The Rescue of Cuba. An Episode in the Growth of Free Government. By Andrew S. Draper. 12mo, pp. 186. Boston: Silver-Burdett & Co. \$1.

President Draper treats the Spanish war as a chapter in the history of free institutions. One purpose that he had in view in writing the book was to picture the qualities of heroism and manliness displayed by our soldiers and sailors, and thus to plant in American youth higher ideals of civic service. In giving the war its place in history he is led to review the record of Spain's misgovernment in some detail. His book, therefore, is more than a mere sketch of the military and naval exploits. President Draper's exposition of his theme is clear and his conclusions sound. The book deserves to be widely read by the youth of our country.

The Story of the Rough Riders. By Edward Marshall. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Edward Marshall was the heroic young correspondent of the New York *Journal* who, when in the fierce brush at Las Guasimas he was hit by a Mauser bullet, shattering his spine, continued to write, between the fits of paralysis, a long dispatch to his newspaper, telling the story of the battle. The book now before us does not end with Mr. Marshall's fall on the field of battle, but is a complete story of the Rough Riders, from the inception of the idea to their discharge at Montauk Point. It is written in lively style, with a fresh point of view, and the impartial and undismayed judgment of a newspaper correspondent. Naturally, the most valuable and the most vivid portions of the book are those which deal with the experiences of the Rough Riders

which Mr. Marshall himself shared, that is, until he was wounded at Las Guasimas. But the rest of the volume, too, is by no means inaccurate, and has been based on material which Mr. Marshall had the opportunity of getting from firsthand sources. Mr. Marshall was one of the three men outside of the Rough Riders proper that Colonel Roosevelt selected to bear the medal of the regiment, the others being Richard Harding Davis, and Captain McCormick, of the regular army.

Spain. By Frederick A. Ober. 16mo, pp. 295. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

Mr. Ober's book on Spain in the series of "History for Young Readers" is deserving of a more extended notice than we are able to give it. It has often been remarked that no good short history of Spain has been available for American readers. Mr. Ober has made Spain and her colonies the subject of his study for many years. His present work, therefore, is not merely the result of incidental effort, but is based on a serious and well-grounded understanding of the subject. His literary style is well adapted for young readers, as has been fully demonstrated in the success of his numerous young people's travel books. It brings the history down to the conclusion of the treaty of peace in December last. A few outline maps would have distinctly improved the book.

A Short History of Spain. By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo, pp. 167. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

Mrs. Parmele has condensed the whole history of Spain, from ancient Iberian times down to Dewey's victory at Manila Bay, into 167 small pages. For convenience of reference, as well as for that literary quality which is said to be the soul of wit, Mrs. Parmele's book is to be cordially commended.

The Story of Geographical Discovery. By Joseph Jacobs. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

In Appleton's "Library of Useful Stories" Mr. Joseph Jacobs tells the story of geographical discovery. The difficulties of compressing what in one sense may be regarded as the history of the world into a narrative of two hundred pages must have been great. The author, however, has not attempted more than to construct a skeleton of the subject, supplying abundant references and bibliographical notes for the use of students. A very helpful supplement to the book consists of a chronology of discovery, including all the important dates of voyages and explorations. The book has a number of useful maps and illustrations.

The Story of the People of England in the Nineteenth Century. By Justin McCarthy. Part I, 1800-1835. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

In the "Story of the Nations" series Justin McCarthy contributes the story of the people of England in the nineteenth century. The first volume, just published, covers the period from 1800 to 1835. In this work Mr. McCarthy is able to describe more fully the course of England's development than was possible in his more comprehensive "History of Our Own Times." His previous researches in this period have abundantly qualified him for the present task. The volume is illustrated with portraits of the leading figures in British statesmanship.

European History: An Outline of Its Development.
By George Burton Adams. 8vo, pp. xxviii—577.
New York: The Macmillan Company. Half leather, \$1.40.

Professor Adams of Yale has written an outline of European history for use in high schools and colleges. The references and bibliography are very complete. In the text only the most important events, of course, could be treated. The volume is illustrated, and supplied with a number of good maps.

Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne, 1812-1813. Compiled from the Original MS. by Paul Cottin. 12mo, pp. xvii—356. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.50.

This is one of the most vivid accounts ever written of the memorable Russian campaign of the French army. Sergeant Bourgogne belonged to Napoleon's Old Guard. His memoirs were published in full for the first time in the *Nouvelle Revue Rétrospective*, in 1896. The writer had died, an octogenarian, in 1867. His manuscript was edited by M. Paul Cottin.

The History of South America, from Its Discovery to the Present Time. Translated from the Spanish by Adnah D. Jones. 8vo, pp. 345. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

This is a translation from the Spanish of one of the very few general histories of South America in existence. It purports to have been compiled from the works of the best authors and from authentic documents in various archives in public and private libraries in America and Spain. It begins with Columbus' discovery, and is brought down as late as 1870. The translator has provided maps and an index.

Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada.
Edited by George M. Wrong and H. H. Langton.
Vol. III., Publications of the Year 1898. 8vo, pp. 225. Toronto: Published by the Librarian of the University of Toronto. Paper, \$1.

The third volume of the annual review of the Canadian historical publications has just been issued. Reviews of leading works have been prepared by the editor, Professor Wrong, by Professor Goldwin Smith, and others.

The Story of Rouen. By Theodore Andrea Cook. 16mo, pp. xvi—409. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

The Story of Perugia. By Margaret Symonds and Lina Duff Gordon. 16mo, pp. xii—326. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

These stories of mediæval towns may be made to serve as historical guide-books. The reader's first sensation is one of amazement that so much material of the antiquarian sort could be collected. All travelers who possess the historical sense will certainly appreciate the contributions to their entertainment made by the authors of this little series.

The Downfall of the Dervishes; or, The Avenging of Gordon. By Ernest N. Bennett. 12mo, pp. 267. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. \$1.40.

Mr. Ernest N. Bennett, an Oxford fellow and lecturer, and the special correspondent for the *Westminster Gazette* during the Soudan campaign of 1898, has written a personal narrative of his experiences and observations in that campaign, accompanied by a photogravure portrait of Lord Kitchener, and a map and plans. Mr. Bennett's style is vivid, and he has succeeded in drawing a very realistic picture of scenes before, during and after the battle of Omdurman. Some of Mr. Bennett's statements regarding the alleged barbarities of the British and Egyptian troops have been called in question in England, and we observe

that the more sensational and extreme of these statements have been omitted from the present volume.

Roman Africa. By Gaston Boissier. Translated by Arabella Ward. 8vo, pp. xv—344. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

This volume contains Boissier's account of his important archaeological researches in that part of Africa which came under Roman rule. These researches cover not only ancient Carthage, but many smaller cities and towns, whose history, customs, language and literature, mode of living, and government have been reconstructed, as it were, by M. Boissier. Several maps and plans accompany the text.

The Federation of the World. By Benjamin F. Trueblood. 12mo, pp. 173. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Dr. Trueblood's little book is a plea for the abolition of war between the nations, and for the establishment of a general federation of the race. His argument is largely the historical one. The treatment is original and suggestive. An appendix contains a reprint of the Czar's rescript on the reduction of armament, and a bibliography of the peace movement.

World Politics. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.

This work, the author of which is unknown, is an attempt to formulate a foreign policy for the United States. The author evidently believes that there will be questions of foreign policy for this nation to settle long after the disposition of the Philippines problem is decided. He advocates the establishment of a permanent international court, provided with means to enforce its decisions.

American Colonial Handbook. By Thomas Campbell-Copeland. 16mo, pp. 181. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Flexible cloth, 50 cents.

Mr. Campbell-Copeland, the statistician, has compiled a wonderfully compact account of the history, geography and material resources of the new American dependencies. The information is arranged on an original plan, and ingenious typographical devices serve to facilitate reference. The compilation is based on the best European authorities, and the compiler has taken special pains to exclude all random or hearsay assertions of fact.

Our Island Empire. A Hand-Book of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. By Charles Morris. 12mo, pp. 488. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

This is a convenient compendium of facts about Cuba and the more distant lands recently annexed to the United States. Its author is well known as the compiler of several useful historical and descriptive works. He has given special attention to questions related to our late war with Spain.

The Federal Census. Critical Essays by Members of the American Economic Association. 8vo, pp. 516. New York: The Macmillan Company. Cloth, \$2.50; Paper, \$2.

A most timely publication of the American Economic Association is the volume of critical essays on "The Federal Census," written by members of the association and collected and edited by a special committee. The monograph thus prepared covers nearly every important topic related to the scientific work of the national census bureau. All the papers are the work of specialists, several of whom, we are glad to note, are to be associated in the work of compiling the twelfth census. The association deserves great credit for its enterprise in gathering and publishing this material at this time. The committee intrusted with the work consisted of Professors Richmond Mayo-Smith, Walter F. Willcox, Roland P. Falkner, and Davis R. Dewey, and the Hon. Carroll D. Wright.

Rhode Island and the Formation of the Union. By Frank Greene Bates. 8vo, pp. 220. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper, \$1.50.

The investigation which led to the publication of this monograph was begun for the purpose of learning the facts of Rhode Island's action from 1765 to 1790, with a view to explaining that commonwealth's long delay in the matter of the ratification of the federal Constitution. Both printed and manuscript sources of information were consulted, and new material bearing on the subject was brought to light. The result is a suggestive study in the early development of the doctrine of State sovereignty.

Lectures on the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. By William D. Guthrie. 8vo, pp. xxviii+265. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

In these lectures the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment is outlined, together with a general introduction to the study of that branch of constitutional law. In the annotation of the Constitution the author has examined every volume of the Supreme Court reports. There is also an analytical index of the Constitution, which makes this feature of the book especially useful.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Sherman. By Manning F. Force. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

In the "Great Commanders" series Gen. M. F. Force, who was one of General Sherman's division commanders, contributes a volume on Sherman. It is understood that General Force was Sherman's own choice for his biographer. It is believed that this volume contains, among other features, the most accurate and complete account of the Battle of Shiloh—in which Sherman played such an important part—that has appeared in print. Owing to the author's temporary loss of health, several of the concluding chapters of the volume were written by Gen. J. D. Cox. Readers of General Cox's published writings on the Civil War will readily understand that the Sherman biography lost nothing by this arrangement. Both General Force and General Cox were perhaps as fully acquainted with the details of the Atlanta campaign and the March to the Sea as any living men. They not only knew Sherman himself, their beloved commander, but they knew all the circumstances in which he was placed, and hence were qualified to fairly estimate his achievements. The frontispiece of the volume is a steel reproduction of the portrait that General Sherman preferred. There are six well-executed maps of the most important battlefields in which General Sherman was a participant.

Theodore Roosevelt. By Will M. Clemens. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

Mr. Clemens, whose facility as a biographer of noted men has been more than once tested, has brought out a sketch of that well-known American, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Clemens has discovered a great many interesting anecdotes in which his hero figured, and the narrative of an unusually crowded period of public service, such as Mr. Roosevelt's has been, forms the thread of an attractive and not unpicturesque story. Of few public men at forty could so varied and interesting a biography be written.

Lord Clive. The Foundation of British Rule in India. By Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot. 12mo, pp. xxiii+318. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

While we are discussing expansion and anti-expansion it would be profitable for Americans to study the admirable series of "Builders of Greater Britain," now in course of publication. The latest volume to appear in this series is devoted to Lord Clive, the founder of British rule in India. Like the other volumes of the series, this is less a personal

biography than a history of the times in which its hero lived and wrought. The author does not pretend to have discovered new facts which would justify the publication of another life of Lord Clive, but he holds very properly that a series which deals with the builders of greater Britain would be incomplete if it did not include a memoir of the man who gave to England her greatest dependency.

How Count L. N. Tolstoy Lives and Works. By P. A. Sergeyenko. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. 8vo, pp. 100. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

The author of this sketch first knew Tolstoy in 1892, and since that time has come into intimate relations with the family, both at Moscow, and also at the Count's country estate. He is therefore qualified to give a fair account of Tolstoy's daily life. In view of the countless exaggerations and baseless rumors about Tolstoy's habits that are continually gaining currency in this country, it is fortunate that we have an authoritative statement at last.

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria. A Memoir. By A. De Burgh. 8vo, pp. 383. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50.

This, we believe, is the first biography of Austria's late eccentric empress to appear in the English language. It contains a full account of the assassination and funeral obsequies. There are eighty illustrations, many of which are very interesting.

Danton: A Study. By Hilaire Belloc. 8vo, pp. xv+440. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

This volume sums up the results of the latest researches by modern French historians, and gives a complete picture of the second period of the French Revolution. The author seems to be wholly in the spirit of the German historical school to which reference is made in the article by Baron de Coubertin, appearing elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and the Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature. By Joseph Texte. Translated by J. W. Matthews. 8vo, pp. xxvii+393. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

This volume is not primarily biographical. It is published as a study of the literary relations between France and England during the eighteenth century, Rousseau typifying the cosmopolitan spirit in literature. The author is professor of comparative literature at the University of Lyon. This study of Rousseau from the modern French point of view will be novel to most English readers. Rousseau is held up as the man who has done most to create in the French nation both the taste and the need for the northern literatures.

Under Three Flags; or, The Story of My Life. By George W. Pepper. 8vo, pp. 542. Cincinnati: Curtis & Jennings. \$2.

Dr. Pepper's experiences as preacher, captain in the army, chaplain and consul, afford sufficiently varied material for a biography of more than ordinary interest. During his lifetime the author has had acquaintance with many prominent men, and has preserved the record of many interviews with these. Copies of the book may be obtained from the author at 1021 Madison Ave., Cleveland, O.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Fields, Factories and Workshops. By P. Kropotkin. 8vo, pp. 315. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. \$3.

Prince Kropotkin has written an interesting description of modern economic tendencies, as he has observed them in both hemispheres, particularly in Great Britain, France and Germany and the United States. His attention has been directed especially to the decentralization of industries and

to agricultural possibilities. In an appendix of his volume he presents important statistical matter relating to the topics treated in the body of the work. What he has to say about intensive agriculture and horticulture is especially suggestive to Americans. The subject of market-gardening and fruit-growing is very fully discussed.

Irrigation in Utah. By Charles Hillman Brough. 8vo, pp. 227. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.50.

Mr. Brough has thought rightly that his study of irrigation in Utah should prove of interest in other portions of the arid region of which Utah is the geographical center, and where present problems are not dissimilar. An added reason for reviewing Utah's experience is to be found in the fact that in that State both the coöperative and the capitalistic methods have been applied in the reclamation of arid land, and an opportunity is given for comparing the results of the two methods. Utah's experience certainly ought to throw a light on the question of dealing with the lands now in the hands of the United States Government, and by it to be ceded to the different States and Territories in which they are situated. Mr. Brough has important sources of information in the manuscript and historical records of the Mormon Church, as well as in the files of Utah newspapers. His monograph forms an "extra" volume in the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

Value and Distribution. By Charles William Macfarlane. 8vo, pp. 317. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50.

Professor Macfarlane has attempted to give permanent form to much of the recent scattered literature on the subject of value, especially as embodied in the treatises of the Austrian school of economists. The book is far more than a compilation, however, since the author advances theories of his own, which may have been suggested, but not fully stated, heretofore. He has wisely adopted the topical form of treatment.

Money and Bimetallism. By Henry A. Miller. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

The exposition of the money question continues to be a popular theme among economic writers. The latest accession to the long list of books relating to bimetallism is a work by Henry A. Miller, in which he analyzes the theories of bimetallism, symmetallism, and a tabular standard of value.

The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. Second Edition, Completely Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. 349. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

So many changes have been made in the second edition of Professor Seligman's "Shifting and Incidence of Taxation" as to constitute practically a new volume. The work has been completely revised, rewritten and enlarged so that it has been nearly doubled in size, and a bibliography and index have been added. These alterations and additions are to be found in both the historical and the positive parts. A more careful study of early English literature brought to light much interesting material on the theory of taxation.

The Theory of the Leisure Class. By Thorstein Veblen. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Mr. Veblen, who is one of the instructors of political economy at the University of Chicago, has brought out a book dealing with the leisure class as an institution. While the subject is discussed from the economist's point of view, the author has avoided technicalities, so far as possible, and has constructed an argument which will appeal to the general reader. The tracing of the economic relations of certain elements in modern culture involves the author in statements which are likely to be controverted. The positions taken are so novel to most minds that the reader's attention is firmly held throughout the treatise.

Friendly Visiting among the Poor. A Handbook for Charity Workers. By Mary E. Richmond. 16mo, pp. 237. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

Miss Richmond, of the Baltimore Charity Organization Society, has written a little book about friendly visiting among the poor, based on her own experience of ten years. Considering first the various aspects of life within the family, two chapters are devoted to the bread-winner, the citizen, employee, husband and father. A chapter is devoted to the home-maker, and another to the children. Then follow chapters on the health of the family, their spending and savings, and their recreation. The concluding chapters treat of the principles of effective relief-giving, of church charity, and of friendly visiting. The book closes with a number of illustrative cases, and these latter form not the least important part of the work. All beginners in charitable work, members of the Order of King's Daughters, and, in fact, all who come in contact with poverty and need, will find this little volume extremely suggestive and helpful.

The Development of Thrift. By Mary Willcox Brown. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

Miss Mary Willcox Brown, who is engaged in children's aid work in Baltimore, has written a little treatise embracing such topics as the thrift habit, thrift in the family, savings agencies, building and loan associations, people's banks, provident loan associations and industrial insurance. Miss Brown has given much time and thought to the study of these subjects, and her treatment of them is both comprehensive and thorough. The book is full of suggestions for charitable workers.

Suggestions toward an Applied Science of Sociology.

By Edward Payson Payson. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

This writer's endeavor is to formulate a system of what he terms "physical sociology," as distinguished from animistic. He believes that much evil in the world heretofore viewed as intangible, has really a physical character, and hence may be reached and grappled with by the state. He draws illustrations of the practical application of this proposition from criminal law and public philanthropy.

The Negro in America, and The Ideal American Republic. By T. J. Morgan. 12mo, pp. 203. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.

General Morgan's grandfather was a slaveholder, and his father an abolitionist. During the Civil War General Morgan himself organized four regiments of negro soldiers, commanded the First Colored Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in numerous engagements with both white and black soldiers. In very recent years, as executive officer of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, General Morgan has had occasion to study the conditions of the negroes in the South with great care. His deductions and conclusions relating to the negro race in America are thus based on experience and observation. This little volume includes essays on "Slavery and Freedom," "Negroes in the Civil War," "Education of the Negroes," "The Higher Education of Negro Women," "Religious Life Among the Negroes," "Negrophobia," and "The Negroes Under Freedom." General Morgan has also appended, very properly, an essay on "The Ideal Republic," which sets forth what, in his view, are the essential principles underlying the relation of eight million negroes to their fellow citizens of the Republic.

EDUCATION.

Discussions in Education. By Francis A. Walker.

Edited by James Phinney Munroe. 8vo, pp. 347.

New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.

This collection of the addresses and papers of the late President Walker, relating to education, has been made in accordance with the expressed intention of the author.

The papers have been edited by Prof. James P. Munroe. Naturally, the papers deal very generally with the problems of education brought forcibly to the attention of President Walker during his administration of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They discuss questions in technological education, manual training, the teaching of arithmetic, and a few distinctively college problems, as for example, athletics, the study of statistics, and the relations of the secondary schools and higher education. The volume as a whole is a strong presentation of the scope and dignity of technological education, and its relations to other forms of culture.

German Higher Schools. By James E. Russell. 8vo, pp. 467. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

Professor Russell's volume is perhaps the first full presentation of the subject of German secondary education that has been made in English. Professor Russell began a thorough investigation of the subject as long ago as 1893, when he served as European commissioner of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, for the special purpose of investigating secondary education. He was also the special agent of the United States Bureau of Education for the same purpose. He spent two years in Germany and visited more than forty towns and cities, in order personally to acquaint himself with school affairs. Thus his book is not based on the reading of other books, but on personal familiarity with the facts. It can hardly fail to prove suggestive to American educationists.

Essays on the Higher Education. By George Trumbull Ladd. 12mo, pp. \$1.50. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Professor Ladd's little book includes essays on "The Development of the American University," "The Place of the Fitting School in American Education," "Education, New and Old" and "A Modern Liberal Education." These essays have already been published in different magazines.

Talks on Education and Oratory. By Silas S. Neff. 8vo, pp. 76. Philadelphia : Neff College of Oratory.

The president of the Neff College of Oratory in Philadelphia has compiled a book of extracts from his lectures and magazine articles, containing a general statement of some of the principles upon which the work of that institution is based.

NATURE STUDY.

The Butterfly Book. By W. J. Holland. 8vo, pp. xx—383. New York : Doubleday & McClure Company. \$3.

There is probably no branch of natural history to which the new processes of color photography are so well adapted as the study of insects, and especially of butterflies. The Doubleday & McClure Company had already published two very successful bird books illustrated by this process before the "Butterfly Book" was ready for the press. In the matter of color illustration this "Butterfly Book" is the best of the series. Besides the 48 full-page plates in color photography, there are many other text illustrations presenting most of the species found in the United States. The volume forms a popular guide to North American butterflies. The author, Dr. W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, is regarded as perhaps the foremost American authority on this subject, and it is said that he has the finest existing collection of the North American varieties, many of which are reproduced for the purposes of this book. Dr. Holland has prepared this volume with a view to popularizing the study of butterflies, and the text is very far from a dry, scientific classification. Many helpful hints to the amateur collector are included, and it seems as if the author had done everything possible to assist the student in identifying and collecting species. It goes without saying that this work must be, for some time to come, the standard American treatise on this subject.

Elementary Botany. By George Francis Atkinson. Ph.B. 12mo, pp. 444. New York : Henry Holt and Company. \$1.25.

The method of this text-book of botany is to first study some of the life processes of plants, especially those which illustrate the fundamental principles of nutrition, assimilation, growth and irritability. In studying each of these topics plants are chosen, so far as possible, from several of the great groups. Members of the lower plants as well as of the higher plants are employed in order to show that the process is fundamentally the same in all. It will be seen that this scheme of study is a radical departure from the old method based on the "analysis" of flowers. The recent progress in the knowledge of orthology and physiology of plants has led to a demand for a more thorough study of the lower plants, and to meet this demand such books as this have been prepared.

A Text-Book of General Physics. By Charles S. Hastings and Frederick E. Beach. 8vo, pp. 776. Boston : Ginn & Co. Half leather, \$2.95.

This book is adapted to the use of all students who have acquired a knowledge of trigonometry. An unusually large proportion of the book is devoted to the elements of economics. An attempt has been made to make a clear distinction between the physical and physiological phenomena and the treatment of sound and light.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND HOUSE-BUILDING.

How to Plan the Home Grounds. By S. Parsons, Jr. 12mo, pp. 249. New York : Doubleday & McClure Company. \$1.

Mr. Parsons gained eminence as a landscape architect during the period of his superintendency of parks of New York city. He has not been less successful, however, in the treatment of private grounds,—as many people in the regions round about New York would thankfully attest, and some other people not so near the metropolis. The present little volume on the planning of the home grounds will be gratefully received. It is not prepared for the millionaire with a vast country place,—for such a man, instead of reading a little book, will naturally employ a landscape artist like Mr. Parsons at the very outset,—but it is a book for the thousands who have small places and who wish to understand the way in which to lay them out and to plant them with trees and shrubbery. Mr. Parsons remarks in his preface that "it is just as simple and just as difficult to lay out a small yard 25 x 100 feet as a gentleman's country place of many acres." The volume covers in the most compact way almost every question that a person having a house and lot would naturally raise as to grades, roads and paths, the proper kinds of trees and shrubs, the question of the treatment of fences, streams and water fronts, and the plants best adapted for general use on home grounds. A second and smaller part of the book tells of the principles of park-making, the laying out of church-yards and cemeteries, of seaside lawns, of city and village public squares, and of the grounds of railroad stations.

Successful Houses. By Oliver Coleman. 8vo, pp. 165. Chicago : Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.

When Chicago takes up culture she makes it hum. That dictum has long ago gone round the world. It is certainly true that Chicago and all the Central West have taken up most hopefully the art of building and arranging pleasant and convenient houses, with charming grounds if those houses happen to be in suburbs or the country. It is not necessary, of course, to make any comparison between East and West, for there is at the present time in all parts of the United States an impulse such as has never been known in modern times in any other country, to put real taste into the things that pertain to domestic life. Mr. Coleman in the little volume before us not only writes entertainingly and soundly about the interior and decoration of houses, but he

adds greatly to the value of his book by including a great number of photographic reproductions of charming interiors. This little book in its own way supplements exceedingly well Mr. Parsons' book on the planning of the home grounds.

Quarter Acre Possibilities. By Frank H. Nutter and Walter J. Keith. Oblong 8vo, pp. 38. Minneapolis, Walter J. Keith. \$1.

A slimmer volume, in long pamphlet form, comes from that enterprising and skillful designer of small houses (and some not so small), Mr. Walter J. Keith of Minneapolis, with whom is now associated Mr. Frank H. Nutter, landscape architect. Their booklet is called "Quarter Acre Possibilities." It contains a number of excellent house plans, and very admirable suggestions on landscape architecture, illustrated by charming little half-tone glimpses that bear out the text.

Electricity in Town and Country Houses. By Percy C. Scrutton. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

This is an English book, and at certain points it is perhaps not perfectly adapted in the practical sense for American use. Its general discussions are, however, excellent and well worth reading. It has a great number of illustrations. It sets forth, first, the advantages of electricity, then the mode of producing it in town stations, next the means of producing it by means of an independent plant for a large house, and the last two chapters deal with the interior fitting of a house for the use of electricity and the question of cost.

ART, MUSIC, AND POETRY.

How to Enjoy Pictures. By M. S. Emery. With a Special Chapter on Pictures in the School-Room by Stella Skinner. 8vo, pp. Boston: The Prang Educational Company. \$1.50.

This volume meets the needs of persons who cannot hope to see the original paintings of the great masters in the galleries and cathedrals of Europe, but who are able to possess reproductions of these works in the form of photographs and other inexpensive prints. The book is addressed primarily to the reader unschooled in art criticism, and the writer's aim is not so much to direct the learner along the beaten track usually followed by the critics as to stimulate to intelligent and appreciative individual study. In arrangement the familiar classification by schools of painting has been disregarded; so, too, has chronological sequence; the pictures chosen for study are grouped according to subject simply. The nationality and time of the artist are noted in the indexed list of these illustrations. A chapter is devoted to modern magazine illustration and another to the mechanical processes of etching, photo-engraving, etc. There is also a special chapter on "Pictures in the School-Room," contributed by the director of art instruction in the New Haven public schools.

The World's Painters and Their Pictures. By Deristhe L. Hoyt. 12mo, pp. xvi-272. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.40.

This work sets forth the points of interest in the career of each representative artist, together with a brief analysis of the distinctive characteristics of his work, a list of his principal paintings, and notes indicating where the paintings, if now in existence, are to be found. Much other important information on cognate topics is included.

American Art Annual: 1898. Edited by Florence N. Levy. 8vo, pp. 540. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

This Art Annual contains a complete record of American painters, their works for 1898, the reports of art museums, art schools, galleries, societies, and foreign exhibitions. There are half-tone reproductions of important pictures of the year, portraits, etc. The directory of art schools published in this volume is believed to be the first list of such schools in the United States published. The editor's aim is to make this Annual a full and authentic record of the progress of art, and of the more important interests directly connected with art in America.

The T Square Club Exhibition, and Architectural Annual for the Year 1898. Edited by Albert Kelsey. 8vo, pp. 185. Philadelphia: T Square Club. Paper, 60 cents.

The illustrated catalogue of the recent annual exhibition of the T Square Club at Philadelphia is noteworthy for a series of letters contributed by representative American architects on the subject, "An Unaffected School of Modern Architecture in America—Will it Come?" Messrs. Louis H. Sullivan, John M. Carrere, Ralph Adams Cram, Daniel H. Burnham, Ernest Flagg, Russell Sturgis, Cass Gilbert, Prof. William R. Ware, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Prof. Warren P. Laird, and Prof. John V. Van Pelt give their views on this important question.

Music and Musicians. By Albert Lavignac. Translated by William Marchant. Edited, with Additions on Music in America, by H. E. Krehbiel. 8vo, pp. 512. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.

This book is sure of attaining at least one distinction; it will take its place at once as the most comprehensive reference work on music published in a single volume and accessible to readers of English. M. Lavignac is professor of harmony in the Paris Conservatory and the author of "Wagner and his Music Dramas," while Mr. Krehbiel is one of our best-known American musical critics and the author of several popular works in this field. The American editor has had an important part in shaping M. Lavignac's book for an American constituency such as it can hardly fail to find among our music-lovers, both "professional" and amateur. The subjects of sound, instrumentation, orchestration, harmony, composition, improvisation, and the history of the art of music, are treated in detail.

Robert Browning's Complete Works. "Camberwell Edition." Edited, with Introductions and Notes, by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 12 Vols., 18mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, 75 cents per volume, \$9 per set.

This series of twelve small volumes is the first complete, fully annotated edition of Browning's works. It contains even the fugitive poems neglected by Browning and not commonly found in collected editions, and also some verses not found in any other edition. The editors have been engaged in work on various Browning publications for some years. An important part of their work on the present edition is the preparation of a terse digest of every poem. Each volume has a photogravure frontispiece and specially designed title page. The type is legible and the binding attractive. The volumes may be purchased separately if desired.



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 Criminal Anthropology and Jurisprudence—II., Frances A. Kellor, AJS, March.
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 Crockery, Cranks in, E. F. Spence, NIM.
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 Cromwell: A Tricentenary Study, S. H. Church, Atlant.
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 Cuba, A Practical View of, J. M. McGinley, Cath.
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 Cuba, Palmy Days in, Fanny H. Gardiner, SelfC.
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 Damascus, With the Camel-Post to, E. Candler, Mac.
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 Diamonds: Where They Come From, R. M. Sillard, NIM.
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 Divorce, Holy Scriptures and, N. Lathrop, BSac.
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 Dreams: Stuff That They Are Made Of, H. Ellis, APS.
 Dredging, Deep-Sea, E. L. Sabin, SelfC.
 Dropmore, England, NatR.
 Drummond, Henry, as His Friends Knew Him, G. A. Smith, McCl.
 Dueling, Rise and Fall of, T. A. Cook, Cass.
 Earthquake: How One Looks and Feels, F. H. Dewey, Lipp.
 Easter and Easter-Lore, Eva H. Young, Can.
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 College Education, J. S. White, Over.
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 Evils in Our Public-School System, W. F. Edwards, Gunt.
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 How to Judge a School, J. M. Greenwood, EdR.
 Humane Education for the Young, R. W. Trine, CAGE.
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 Public Schools and Parents' Duties, J. Hawthorne, NAR.
 Questions in Professional Ethics, H. K. Wolfe, Ed.
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 Secondary Education, P. H. Hanus, EdR.
 Shall the Classics Have a Fair Chance? K. P. Harrington, MRN.
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 Teacher's Attitude Toward Psychology, H. Davies, Ed.
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 Egg-Rolling in the President's Big Yard, C. Howard, LHJ.
 Egypt and the Nile Dams, J. S. Horner, USM.
 Egypt, Sketches in—II., C. D. Gibson, McCl; PMM.
 Electric Power in Steel-Making, E. B. Clark, CasM.
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 Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom in 1898, NatGM.
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 West Indies—"A New Link of Empire," W. Thorp, Can.
 Guessing and Number Preferences, F. B. Dresslar, APS.
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 Halifax, the Open Door of Canada, J. T. Wood, Can.
 Hardy, Thomas, George Meredith and, Bkman.
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 Hawaii, American and "Malay" in, W. L. Marvin, AMRR.
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 Home, Ideal and Practical Organization of a, Edith E. Wood, Cos.
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 Indo-China, French, Trade and Industry of, BTJ, March.
 Industrial Democracy, C. Zueblin, JPEcon, March.
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 Industrial Organization, Developments in, F. W. Morgan, Cos.
 Intellectual Life and Work, Ethics of, T. Fowler, IJE.
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 Interstate Commerce, Some Phases of, M. A. Spoonst, ALR.
 Ireland, Proposed Roman Catholic University for, W. Nicholas, LQ.
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 Irrigating Methods in Colorado, H. A. Crafts, Mid.
 Irrigation in Southern California, T. S. Van Dyke, IA.
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 Isaiah as a City Preacher, E. R. Hendrix, MRN.
 Italy:
 Italian State Lottery, R. W. W. Cryan, West.
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 Massacres in Italy, May, 1898, A. O. Olivetti, RRP, March 15.
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 Japanese Girl, Life of a, Onoto Watanna, LHJ.
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 Johnson, Andrew, Men Who Impeached, F. A. Burr, Lipp.
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 Korea and the Koreans, H. B. Hulbert, Forum.
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 Lee's Army, Last of, J. S. Wise, Atlant.
 Leo the Thirteenth, F. M. Crawford, Out.
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 Lincoln, Abraham, and the Emancipation Proclamation, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
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 Literary Development of the Far Northwest, H. Bashford, Over.
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 Lollards, Recantations of the Early, E. P. Cheyney, AHR.
 London Government Bill, W. J. Collins, Contem.
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 Mail, Railroad Receipts for Carrying, G. G. Tunell, JPEcon, March.
 Malay Language, R. C. Ford, APS.
 Manila and the Philippines, A. F. von Sonnenburg, NatGM, February.
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 Marriage of Queen Victoria's Subjects, Lilly Bingen, Cass.
 Mar Saba, Convent of, H. Macmillan, Sun.
 Maryland: Through Harford County, C. D. Wilson, NEng.
 Mask, Life, Making a, H. T. Hems, Jr., Str.
 May, Samuel, of Leicester, Massachusetts, J. W. Chadwick, NEng.
 Memory, Feats of, E. Isolan, DH, Heft 8.
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 "Merchant of Venice" and Industrial Ethics, J. C. Murray, IJE.
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 Metal Rolling, Early, W. F. Durfee, CasM.
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 Mexican Haciendas—The Peon System, Prince A. de Iturbide, NAR.
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 Missions Among the Laos of Indo-China, W. A. Briggs, MisR.
 Missions in the Hawaiian Islands, Results of, MisH.
 Missions: Smyrna and Its Field, J. P. McNaughton, MisH.
 Mohammed—The Building of an Empire, J. B. Walker, Cos.
 Montenegro, Thirteen Days in Unexplored, May McC. Desprez, Harp.
 Morality, Religionless, O. Pfeiderer, AJT.
 Moral Law, Possibilities of the, H. W. Dresser, Arena.
 Mormon Problem, Revival of the, E. Young, NAR.
 Motor-Cab School, F. Lees, WWM.
 Municipal Misrule: Its Causes and Remedies, F. S. Baldwin, SelfC.
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 New England Colonies, Forgotten Danger to the, F. Strong, NEng.
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 New York: Ball-Giving in, C. Van Horne, Mun.
 Nicaragua Canal, T. B. Strange, Can.
 Nietzsche, Friedrich, Teachings of, C. M. Bakewell, IJE.
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 "Oregon," Trial of the, L. A. Beardslee, Harp.
 Orleans Railway Terminal in Paris, J. Boyer, Eng.
 Orthodoxy? What Is, F. Brown, NAR.
 Oyster Parks of Arcachon, H. Vivian, WWM.
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 Paidology, J. A. Rice, MRN.
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 Passover, Last, and the Day of Crucifixion, J. C. Kunzman, LuthQ.
 Paulist Fathers and Their Work, Ruth Everett, Arena.
 Paul's Defense Before Agrippa, W. M. Lewis, Bib.
 Paul's Theology, Influence of Damascus Vision Upon, E. I. Bosworth, BSac.
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 Philanthropic Progress in City Life, C. M. Robinson, Atlant.
 Philippines:
 Economic Condition of the Philippines, M. L. Tornow, NatGM, February.

- Filipinos, The, E. Wildman, Mun.
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 Photography:
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 Plants That Go to Sleep, G. Allen, Str.
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 Plymouth, Massachusetts, Anti-Slavery Times in, Abby M. Diaz, NEng.
 Poison Mysteries, Famous, T. Waters, Home.
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 Railway Pooling and the Interstate Commerce Commission, M. H. Smith, NAR.
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 Salem, North Carolina, M. B. Thrasher, NEng.
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 Secularism and Christianity, H. P. Bowne, MRN.
 Selborne, Lord, J. H. Rigg, LQ.
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 Settlement Work, A. P. Atterbury, Hom.
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 Siam, Trade and Trade Routes in, BTJ, March.
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 Stevenson (Robert Louis) Collection, A Unique, F. J. Gregg, BB.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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| AHR. American Historical Review, N. Y. | Dub. Dublin Review, Dublin. | NatR. National Review, London. |
| AJS. American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | Edin. Edinburgh Review, London. | NEng. New England Magazine, Boston. |
| AJT. American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | Ed. Education, Boston. | NIM. New Illustrated Magazine, London. |
| ALR. American Law Review, St. Louis. | EdR. Educational Review, N. Y. | NW. New World, Boston. |
| AMonM. American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | Eng. Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NineC. Nineteenth Century, London. |
| AMRR. American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | EM. España Moderna, Madrid. | NAR. North American Review, N. Y. |
| ANat. American Naturalist, Boston. | Fort. Fortnightly Review, London. | Nou. Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| Annals. Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Forum. Forum, N. Y. | OC. Open Court, Chicago. |
| APB. Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y. | FrL. Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. Outing, N. Y. |
| APS. Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y. | Gent. Gentleman's Magazine, London. | Out. Outlook, N. Y. |
| ARec. Architectural Record, N. Y. | GBag. Green Bag, Boston. | Over. Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| Arena. Arena, Boston. | Gunt. Gunton's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| AI. Art Amateur, N. Y. | Harp. Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | Phil. Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| AJ. Art Journal, London. | Home. Home Magazine, N. Y. | PhoT. Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| Art. Artist, London. | Hom. Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PL. Poet-Lore, Boston. |
| Atlant. Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | HumN. Humanité Nouvelle, Paris. | PSQ. Political Science Quarterly, Boston. |
| Bad. Badminton, London. | IJE. International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | PRR. Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| BankL. Bankers' Magazine, London. | IntS. International Studio, London. | PQ. Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| BankNY. Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | IA. Irrigation Age, Chicago. | QJEcon. Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| Bib. Biblical World, Chicago. | JAES. Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila. | QR. Quarterly Review, London. |
| BSac. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | JF. Journal of Finance, London. | RasN. Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| BU. Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | JMSI. Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | RefS. Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| Black. Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | JPEcon. Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | RR. Review of Reviews, London. |
| BTJ. Board of Trade Journal, London. | Kind. Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | RRM. Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| BB. Book Buyer, N. Y. | KindR. Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | RDM. Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| Bkman. Bookman, N. Y. | LHJ. Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RGen. Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| BP. Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | LeisH. Leisure Hour, London. | RPar. Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| Can. Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | Lipp. Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RPP. Revue Politique et Parliaméntaire, Paris. |
| Cass. Cassell's Magazine, London. | LQ. London Quarterly Review, London. | RRP. Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| CasM. Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | Long. Longman's Magazine, London. | RSoc. Revue Socialiste, Paris. |
| Cath. Catholic World, N. Y. | LuthQ. Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | Ros. Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cent. Century Magazine, N. Y. | McCl. McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | San. Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cham. Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh. | Mac. Macmillan's Magazine, London. | School. School Review, Chicago. |
| Char. Charities Review, N. Y. | MA. Magazine of Art, London. | Scrib. Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Chaut. Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa. | Men. Menorah Monthly, N. Y. | SelfC. Self Culture, Akron, Ohio. |
| Cage. Coming Age, Boston. | Met. Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y. | SR. Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn. |
| Contem. Contemporary Review, London. | MRN. Methodist Review, Nashville. | Str. Strand Magazine, London. |
| Corn. Cornhill, London. | MRNY. Methodist Review, N. Y. | Sun. Sunday Magazine, London. |
| Cos. Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | Mid. Midland Monthly, Des Moines, Iowa. | Temp. Temple Bar, London. |
| Crit. Critic, N. Y. | MisH. Missionary Herald, Boston. | USM. United Service Magazine, London. |
| Dem. Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y. | MisR. Missionary Review, N. Y. | West. Westminster Review, London. |
| DH. Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg. | Mon. Monist, Chicago. | Wern. Werner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Deut. Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | Month. Month, London. | WWM. Wide World Magazine, London. |
| Dial. Dial, Chicago. | MunA. Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | WPM. Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| | Mun. Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | Yale. Yale Review, New Haven. |
| | Mus. Music, Chicago. | YM. Young Man, London. |
| | NatGM. National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | YW. Young Woman, London. |
| | NatM. National Magazine, Boston. | |